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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

A toy shortage? Maybe, but not of dolls, judging by this picture. When the bodies are added a lot of little girls are going to be pleased as Punch to find one of these under the tree Christmas morning. Good news from the fighting fronts may be present enough for most of us, but the youngsters are still making out Christmas lists, writing to Santa, and hoping for the best, despite wartime shortages.

THE FRONT PAGE

Debate Was On High Level

EVEN from the slightly fragmentary reports which have appeared in the daily newspapers, the great majority of thinking Canadians have formed the idea that the debating in the just-ended session of the House of Commons was, on the whole, on a very high level of intelligence, conviction and sincerity, and that this applies to all sides of the House. This idea would certainly be strengthened by a perusal of the Hansard report, and we feel strongly impelled to renew our advice to serious students of public affairs to subscribe to this important institution.

Even the speech of Major Power, to which we took strong exception last week, appears to be capable of an interpretation less unsatisfactory than that which we were ascribing to it. After describing the strategy of General Eisenhower as being that of giving the enemy no respite, Major Power went on: "We are informed"—he omitted any reference to the identity of the informants—"that in order to carry out this Eisenhower plan of war, reinforcements must be available . . . within twenty-four hours after the casualties occur." We ourselves, and we think the majority of readers of the report, intepreted this sentence as a further elaboration of the description of the Eisenhower strategy, the informants being the experts of the Eisenhower staff. But it appears more probable that Major Power was referring to the high command of the Canadian forces, and that he believed them to have misjudged what was necessary as the Canadian contribution to the Eisenhower strategy, and to have refused unnecessarily to allow the usual periods of recuperation, during which European troops, now "freed from the tyranny and the unspeakable terror of Nazi occupation", could take the Canadians' place.

The French-Canadian case, which in essence boils down to a denial of the moral right of the Dominion to *order* French-Canadians to fight outside of the Dominion, was stated by almost all its upholders with a dignity and conviction that are beyond criticism. One of the finest expressions of it was that of Major Hugues Lapointe, son of the late Minister of Justice, and a very distinguished officer in Canada's volunteer forces. We have noted already, quite a long time ago, the evidences of a quality of mind in this young political leader which gives promise of making him a potent and valuable force in the life of the country. The difference of opinion between conscriptionists and anti-conscriptionists, as Major Lapointe stated it, is a perfectly honest difference. Conscriptionists and anti-conscriptionists in the House were equally obligated by the undertaking given by their parties in the last election that conscription should never be imposed for overseas service. Conscriptionists held themselves released from that pledge by the plebiscite. (Even those who had most bitterly denounced it were glad of the protection which it gave them.) Anti-conscriptionists held themselves still bound by the fact that their particular constituencies had not released them, and still more by the fact that conscription was not in their opinion proven to be "necessary" *for the winning of the war* and the safety of Canada. History will, we think, find nothing dishonorable in either position, and will certainly ascribe very high honor to the untiring efforts of the Prime Minister to prevent the clash from arising in its most dangerous form, and to mitigate its danger when it could not be prevented.

Some Quebec Views

THE Bouchard case is discussed at length in the December number of *Relations*, the very interesting organ of the Ecole Sociale Populaire of Montreal, directed by members of the Jesuit Order. The heading of the article is "Martyr or Jacobin?" There is a great deal about the Senator's views on the history of freedom of thought—which naturally are not in all respects those of an expert in constitutional history,—and very little about his charges against the Order of Jacques Cartier except the statement: "If the Order of Jacques Cartier—supposing it to exist—were really a threat to our liberties, the R.C.M.P. would know about it." We commend this argument to the City Council of Quebec, which recently demanded action against the Rev. T. T. Shields; if Dr. Shields—supposing him to exist—were really a threat to the liberties of French-Canadians, the R.C.M.P. would know about it and would have acted to save them.

"Mr. Bouchard", says *Relations*, "accuses certain persons of wishing to make of Quebec a Catholic state. But Quebec has always been Catholic. It is a commonplace to speak of 'the Catholic province', which treats its minorities like spoilt children." This is a rather obvious avoidance of the issue. Nobody has ever denied that Quebec is Catholic, by majority of population. The issue is whether it is or can be a "Catholic state".

Eire is a state; Eire can be a Catholic state if that is what a majority of its population desire it to be, and to the extent that they desire it to be. But the sovereignty of Eire is complete and supreme. Quebec, in the opinion of most constitutional authorities, and certainly in the opinion of most Canadians, is not a state. Its sovereign powers are no more than are assigned to it by the British North America Act. Even in the matter of education they are expressly subjected to the sovereign power of the Dominion Parliament to "make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions" of the education section of the Act; and it may be as well to remark here for the benefit of *Relations* and others that it is to that clause much more than to any benevolence of the province to its "spoilt children" of other faiths (a phrase unhappily suggestive of a desire for much stricter discipline and a confidence that it could be imposed) that the Protestants and Jews of Quebec are indebted for their educational security.

Quebec therefore can become a Catholic state only by separating itself from the rest of Canada or by the whole of Canada becoming a Catholic state. The latter change would at the present time be somewhat difficult to effect. The former change is a possibility which is open to discussion, both by citizens of Quebec and by citizens of the other eight provinces. Dr. Silcox has recently discussed it in an English-language pamphlet. Senator Bouchard is in effect warning his fellow French-Canadians of Quebec that they are being led along lines which will ultimately make the separation inevitable whether they want it or not, and that they had better watch where they are going.

Meanwhile Mr. Houde, in his successful candidacy for the mayoralty of Montreal, was apparently less uncertain of the existence of the Order, for he accused Mr. Raynault, his opponent, of being a member of it, and evidently regards membership as no great qualification for high public office. Mr. Raynault denied the impeachment, from which we assume that he also does not think it anything to boast about, in Montreal anyhow.

Race Prejudice

MR. HARRY COHEN, K.C., of Montreal, has written an interesting short volume, in popular style, entitled "A Panorama of Prejudice," (Bloch Publishing Co., New York), which deals with the most widespread and disastrous of all prejudices, that held by too many non-Jews against the Jews. In its 150 pages will be found many interesting details about the origin and continuation of this prejudice, which may afford material for argument to those who have from time to time to contend against this prejudice among their friends or acquaintances.

In the closing chapters Mr. Cohen undertakes to deal with the support afforded to anti-Semitic prejudice by perverted versions of the story of the Crucifixion. Since his pur-

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NAME IN THE NEWS

A Sturdy Canadian Voice at the Chicago Aviation Conference

By COROLYN COX

WHEN you get off in the Big World and look over the crowd, Canadians seem to hold up not too badly. Herbert J. Symington certainly stood out as Number One man of the International Aviation Conference at which fifty-four nations gathered for over a month in Chicago's vast Stevens Hotel. Vice-Chairman of the Canadian delegation, during the enforced absence of the Hon. C. D. Howe, who was called back to the special session of Parliament in Ottawa, Symington not only led our group throughout the proceedings. He can justly be said to be personally responsible for a permanent international body emerging out of the welter.

On the day he took the floor of the Plenary Session and rescued the Conference from the graveyard, November 22, he celebrated (quite unknown to his associates) his sixty-third birthday. He was born in Sarnia, Ontario—went through public school there, wound up taking his law at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

In Railway Law

It was in 1905 that Symington went out to Winnipeg, became assistant solicitor for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. His job was the legal work in acquiring properties as the company built its line from the head of the lakes to The Pacific Coast at Prince Rupert. After three years of this he resumed his own legal practice, including acting as solicitor to Grand Trunk. He was fast making himself expert in corporation law and business administration. From that time forth he appeared in all the famous western cases involving railroad rates—among them the Crow's Nest Pass case—during the period of Canada's railway development. Sometimes he represented all four Western Provinces, sometimes three. He was retained by Winnipeg Hydro in their numerous legal tussles.

In 1929 Symington came east to practice Corporation law, and established an enviable reputation in Montreal. He appeared in the famous Abitibi case during the pulp and paper reorganization that succeeded our overdevelopment of that industry. Representing one or another of the parties involved, he set about composing differences in this highly complicated and unhappy field. He became known as a planner, negotiator and master arbitrator. He eventually landed on the boards of nine companies, was made chairman of the board of Price Brothers. He was also made vice-president of Royal Securities Corporation.

Symington has always had one foot in transportation as well as pulp, paper and power.

War Supply

Came the war, and Mr. Symington, though he never severed his business connections, from the outset concentrated wholeheartedly on any angle of our war effort in which he could be of use. He had long been associated with the Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, was soon put to work on behalf of that department, first on the then critical problem of supply. He was Canadian member, and Edward Stettinius, now U.S. Secretary of State, was American member on the Combined Materials Board which met alternately in Canada and the United States, concerned with procurement of essential materials for our war industries.

With the enormous expansion of Canadian war industry, Mr. Symington was appointed Power Controller, with complete jurisdiction over power facilities in Canada and over plans for increasing supply of hydro-electric energy for production of war materials. That was a vastly bigger job than directing its flow out of Neon signs into war factories. This was one of the basic arrangements upon which success of our war effort rested. Symington accomplished it with a minimum of complaint and disturbance.

Always mixed up in transportation affairs, Symington was a natural selection as director for Trans-Canada Airlines directly it was formed in 1937. He had served as Director of Canadian National Railways since 1935. When in 1942 S. J. Hungerford retired as Chairman of the Board and President of Canadian National Railways, and President of Trans-Canada Airlines, Mr. Howe asked Symington to take on the presidency of TCA. This he agreed to do only if it was understood he would expect to operate TCA just as he thought it should be done and the terms of the act should be carried out.

The war, according to one of his friends, "took Herby Symington into its arms." He has a son who is a captain with the Canadian forces in Holland, if special incentive were needed. He has given himself to Canada for the duration, does not even draw expense accounts on most of his jobs. Watching his relentless driving of himself out in Chicago, associates felt he would kill himself. It seemed that no man could keep going at that pace for so many weeks on end. Fact of the matter is he has carried on like that for five and a half years. He long since got himself in hand, streamlined his life to get the last mile out of the machine, as it were, to meet this emergency in the history of the country. He manages a steady ninety-hour week.

Symington has considerable understanding of handling men. They say any man who can't do business with H. J. Symington just can't do business in a businesslike way. Hard-headed, direct, forceful, sometimes on first acquaintance men think him irascible. But that isn't so. Rather he is clear cut in thinking and expression. He never leaves you with any misconception of what he has on his mind.

Expert on Air Traffic

More than two years ago Mr. Howe set up our inter-departmental committee on international flying. It was so obvious from developments on and over our territory that we should be seriously involved in the world's air routes and the methods of establishing long range services. Mr. Symington was called in on this committee from the beginning, has sat with it continuously, made himself a world authority on the problems involved.

Thus when it was decided to put the Canadian policy in words and draft an international air convention, the work of this committee was there to be embodied. John Read and Escott Reid of External Affairs Department drew up the document which became the basis for the consideration of the International Air Conference in Chicago.

Canada's delegates to the Conference were the Hon. C. D. Howe, Mr. Symington and J. A. Wilson. As the special sessions of Parliament called Mr. Howe back to Ottawa almost at once, Mr. Symington as vice-chairman headed our delegation.

Leader Among Leaders

Only those who attended the Conference can know the impression created by Mr. Symington in Chicago. There were present the delegations of fifty-four nations, and a very distinguished group of diplomats and negotiators they were. Yet everybody without exception and with generous enthusiasm acclaimed our Mr. Symington as the leading negotiator, the master force of the whole show. What seems to have impressed them was not only his competence in the field under discussion, but that same quality that inspired "Mike" Pearson at the UNRRA Conference in Montreal. We may perhaps assume that both men have in a sense expressed Canada. It was the combination of complete sincerity, immense determination and straightforward dealing that made the mark. Canada has gone to these conferences meaning business. She proposed to do just exactly as she said she would do, and she was prepared to state in plain language what that was. When we said "International Authority" in respect to aviation, we meant just that. Mr. Symington in his now famous appeal to the Conference as it was about to fold up and go home without achieving what it had come for, used the ringing words, "The world expects more of us than this."

It would be nice if the Canadian lads who are bearing the brunt of the fighting on land, sea and in the air could have dropped in on the Chicago Conference and realized the full part Canadian men were playing there. Canadians at least are never sitting on the sidelines at these affairs needing their faces saved. They are to be found out in the scrimmage, probably at the bottom of the heap, moving the ball along down the field.

In this case, H. J. Symington may be said to have brought about a new piece of international machinery that may well play an historic part in prevention of future world conflict.

Nearly two thousand years ago a Babe was cradled in a manger—because there was no room for Him in the inn. The hope of the future still lies in the little children, and this spirit of faith and hope for a better world has been expressed in this painting by Frederick Steiger, called "Dawn".

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Adjusting Our National Anthems: Annuity Capital and Income

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

REGARDING Mr. Sterling Brannen's plea for the retention of "God Save the King" as our National Anthem, as a strong bond holding us to the British Commonwealth of nations, I should like to offer the views of a first-generation Canadian—whose parents were born in Great Britain.

If anthems make for unity as Mr. Brannen suggests, then why not allocate our anthems to the type of unity desired? A National Anthem (O Canada) for National unity, and an International one (God Save the King) for unity in the International British Commonwealth?

Some people of course desire Commonwealth unity more than they do National unity. Any young Canadian with a love for his fellow man, realizes we must begin our unity at home.

Charlottetown, P.E.I. JOHN COOPER

East Coast Geese

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ANENT your article quoting Jack Miner's statement that the wild goose migrating south has no more meat on him than an aeroplane and is too wily for the hunter in spring, I would counter with the following from a friend in Charlottetown.

"My experience here leads me to think that there is some divergence in the characteristics of the goose according to whatever flyway may be used. Miner's experience naturally was with those birds which travel the Central Continental flyway living on fresh water food and what they could pick up in the grain fields.

"The Atlantic flyway on the other hand seems to be occupied by geese that periodically breed in Eastern Labrador, the Dominion, off Newfoundland and possibly some in Greenland. When they start south they follow the Atlantic coast line, feeding generally on seaweed, which is very plentiful, and scavenging the odd grain field. These birds moving South are decidedly *not* in poor condition. They seem to rest up long enough at each place to keep well fed and we are getting now, in this province, fine birds of 13 and 15 lbs. weight, with obviously no food shortages bothering them. I certainly cannot agree with Miner on the Fall goose being lacking in good tasty meat. . . . Miner's experience in Central Ontario may have been entirely the opposite of the experience here on the east coast and I do not wish to cast any reflection on his well known knowledge on that king of game birds, the Canada Goose. These birds have been coming back phenomenally in recent years and there is a very satisfactory flight in P.E.I. this fall."

HERBERT HARLEY SELWYN
Ottawa, Ont.

Annuities and Taxation

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT IS announced that a commission has been appointed by our Government to enquire into the incidence of the income tax law on annuity payments. Government and other annuitants will be eager to know where they stand in this matter, and in order to help them I would offer the following simple explanation.

Let us suppose that a number of people, each of the age of 65 and each possessed of a certain amount of capital, wish to employ this capital, or a portion of it, in such a way that it will give to each of them an assured yearly income for the remainder of life. We shall assume, for simplicity's sake, that each possesses about the same amount of capital, say $25,000, and that each would like to enjoy an assured income of $2,000 per annum. They discover that the complete expectation of life, by a very safe table, (that used by the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of America), is, at the age of 65, exactly 11.49 years, and it becomes clear to them that if they were to get together, and if each of them were to lay aside a sum now, in the hands of a custodian, of $22,980 (11.49 x $2,000) the custodian would be able out of capital alone, to give every year to each survivor of the group, until death had overtaken them all, a sum of $2,000. This is just what they desire, an assured annuity of $2,000, and since it is entirely paid out of capital, *not assessable* for income tax purposes.

Next let us suppose that the custodian is the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of America or similar association, and that this association offer each annuitant not $2,000 but $2,500 per annum with the understanding that the association will have power to improve the investment at interest as its skill may suggest. The difference between $2,500 and $2,000 will be made up of interest and will constitute the only portion of the annuity of $2,500 that will be assessable for income tax. The way then to ascertain the income tax payable by an annuitant who has invested his capital with the Canadian Government, or with any association doing an annuity business, is first to discover, from the mortality table used in each case, the expectation of life corresponding to the age at which the annuity is entered upon; next to divide the capital invested by this expectation, in order to find the portion of the annuity which is not assessable; finally to subtract this from the annuity actually paid, which will give the portion assessable.

Example: A teacher has, at the age of 65, a capital investment of $30,000 placed with an association using a table that shows an expectation of life of 11.49 years at the age mentioned. $30,000 divided by 11.49 equals $2,610.97, the amount coming entirely from capital and therefore not assessable.

Let us suppose that the association grants him an annuity of $3,600. Then $3,600 less $2,610.97, or $989.03, will be the portion assessable for income tax purposes.

Montreal, Que. ROBERT M. SUGARS

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

pose is purely to combat this prejudice, he may have been ill-advised in including a chapter designed to show that the Gospel of John lacks historicity, since that considerable body of Christians who accept the plenary inspiration of everything in the King James version will be unable to follow this argument and will feel that it sheds doubt on other parts of the book. We have never been able to understand how Christians, even if they accept literally the Johannine story with its "The Jews sought to kill him," can read in that glorious narrative of self-abnegation and forgivingness the smallest justification for the very un-Christian feeling of hatred or animosity towards individuals of the race to which Jesus belonged, to which the disciples belonged, and whose scriptures provided the foundation of the whole moral edifice which his life and teaching constructed.

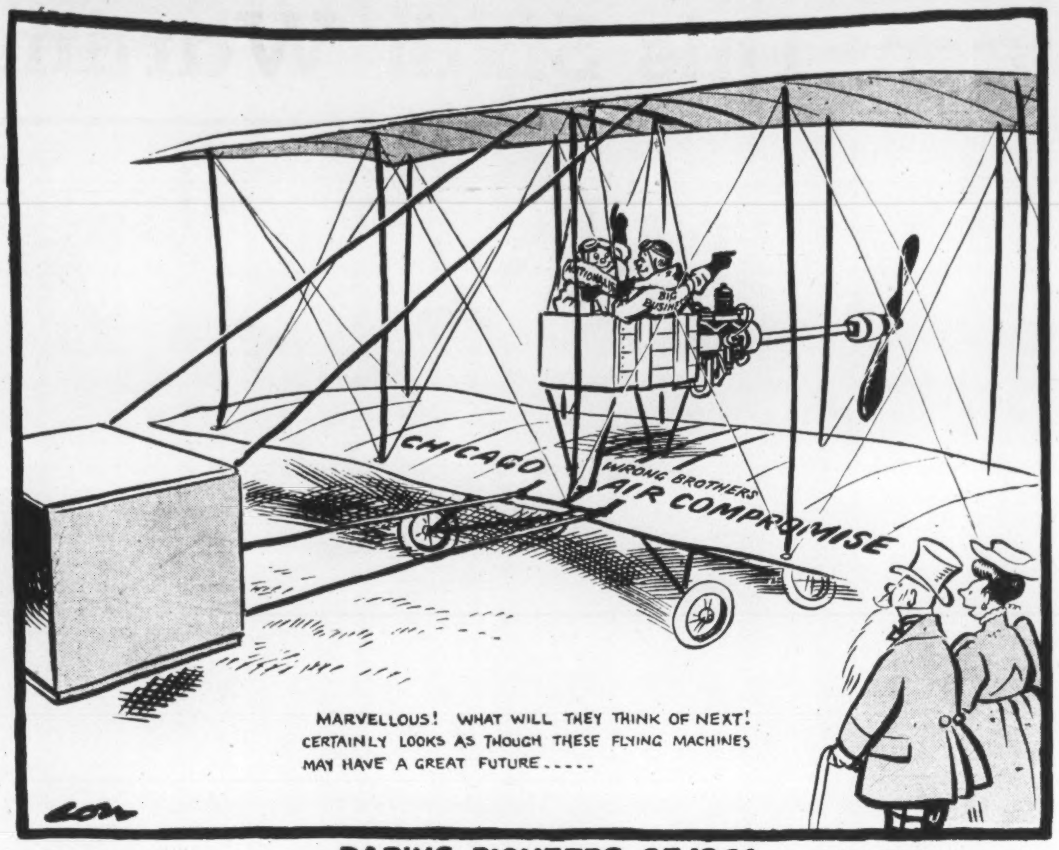
The Christian anti-Semite is merely a bad Christian, on any interpretation of the Christian teachings. He has no right to base his anti-Semitism on the Christian scriptures no matter what may be said in parts of them as to the responsibility of the Jews of first-century Jerusalem for the world's supreme, and most inevitable, tragedy.

The Influential Press

IN OUR last issue we had some observations on the subject of honesty in the management of the Letter to the Editor department in newspapers and other periodicals. If the *Globe and Mail* really desires to continue this discussion we are perfectly willing to keep up our share. In a long article on Monday last it devoted much space to defending its report of General McNaughton's statements before the House of Commons on November 23, a report which we had not criticised, for we are well aware of the difficulties of condensing a long parliamentary debate, and of the special difficulties that arise when debate is bitter and disorderly. Our entire charge against the *Globe and Mail*, to which that paper now pleads guilty by its complete silence on the subject, is that *six days after* the debate in the House, when the full text of Hansard had been available for days and must have been perfectly familiar to the editors, the *Globe and Mail* printed without a word of comment, and under a two-column heading, a letter from a correspondent putting an interpretation on the Minister's words which might have been possible from the abbreviated version but was absolutely contradicted by the full report. The letter said: "It only remained for General McNaughton to let it slip before the House that they did not intend to send any of this paltry sixteen thousand conscripted men into battle before next May at the earliest." Our charge against the *Globe and Mail*, to which it has made no reply, was that its editors "are perfectly aware by this time, and were on November 29, that there has never been any statement, suggestion or letting slip by the Government that no conscripted men will be sent into battle before May".

On one other point, however, we do appear to have done the *Globe and Mail* an injustice. Neither it nor its Guelph letter-writer was responsible for originating the story that a "gang of Frenchmen in Quebec" shouted "Down with the King". The responsibility for that lies with the Canadian Press. In spite of that high authority we still distrust the story. It was linked up with a story that the same crowd demanded that "O Canada" be played instead of "God Save the King", which is entirely probable, and our theory is that some news or telegraph editor somewhere thought that "Down with King!" was a condensation and inserted the definite article to fill it up. The truth is that "A bas le Roi!" has no meaning to a French-Canadian crowd, for the good reason that the King never impinges upon their consciousness in the slightest degree, either as a person or as an institution. Their objection to "God Save the King", which is very general, has nothing to do with the King and arises from the fact that they regard it as the national hymn of the United Kingdom, and therefore as unsuitable for use in an autonomous Dominion. (Whether they are right or wrong about that has nothing to do with the matter either.) On the other hand "A bas King!" would be an entirely natural slogan during the last two or three weeks.

A little caution in the publication of such statements would be helpful to Canadian unity in this difficult moment, but we do not expect it, and shall not complain of the absence of it, when the stories are received from a responsible news agency. Canadian unity can moreover be damaged in much more serious ways than that. The degree of support extended in Quebec to the Government's conscription policy is due more than anything else to the courage and forensic skill of the Hon. Louis St. Laurent, who last Wednesday uttered in the House of Commons an impassioned and powerful plea to the people of his province to accept the decision of the majority. The *Globe and Mail* greeted that speech the next morning with the words "nauseating performance", and said that the Minister "gulped down" a previous utterance and "a moment later he threw it up". If this is the kind of welcome that a supposedly influential Ontario daily extends to those French-Canadian leaders who are trying to keep their people in as cooperative a mood as possible in very difficult circumstances, it will not be surprising if some of them decide that the task is not worth doing.



DARING PIONEERS OF 1944 —*Copyright in All Countries.*

Conscription History

IT IS extremely important, at this crisis in our national history, that every English-speaking Canadian who feels inclined to criticize his fellow-Canadians of the French tongue for their invincible opposition to conscription for overseas should recall that until long after the 1940 election there was no party in the Dominion except the Social Crediters which was not pledged to the hilt never to sanction the resort to conscription. Members and supporters of these parties are perfectly entitled to change their minds, and thanks to the plebiscite which Mr. King provided for them much against the will of all the Conservatives they have an express authorization from their constituents to change their minds. But the French-Canadians of Quebec, who gave no such authorization in the plebiscite, are equally entitled to say that parties and politicians who are going to change their minds should not give pledges that they will not do so, and should not resent being charged with bad faith when they do.

We do not recall that any of the Conservatives who are now denouncing Quebec with such ardor raised any audible objection when Dr. Manion committed their party to the pledge against conscription. They may have had a mental reservation to the effect that they would break it whenever it seemed necessary or advisable, but they made no protest against it being accepted. It did them no good in the election because, as Dr. Manion subsequently told them, nobody believed it; but that does not alter the ethics of the case.

The considerations which have led almost all the English-speaking members of Parliament, and some of the French ones, to change their views are of course of overwhelming weight, and the great national tragedy lies in the fact that most of the French-Canadian politicians and electors are not accessible to those considerations, and pin their faith to three highly questionable contentions: (1) that party pledges must never be abandoned, even if the nation as a whole has overwhelmingly sanctioned the abandonment, (2) that Canada has no interest in the conflict, and (3) that Canada is a "colony" and the citizens of a colony should not be conscripted for service in a war because they did not of their own action enter that war. This last contention has of course no validity in the realm of constitutional fact, and rests upon the assumption that the majority of Canadians are "colonial-minded" towards Great Britain. To which some partisan of Dr. T. T. Shields is going to reply some day that the majority of French-Canadians may be colonial-minded towards another temporal power.

Dry-Cleaning Hansard

WE DESIRE to protest with all the vigor at our command against the growing practice of expunging large portions of debate from Hansard on no other ground than that the words uttered are out of order or in violation of privilege. This does not by any means have the effect of keeping them out of public knowledge, as the newspapers naturally take the utmost care to give full publicity to such exciting material. But future students of political history, who have a right to assume that when they read Hansard they are getting a full record of what was said whether it was in or out of order, will be compelled, if this practice continues, to consult also the files of the various newspapers for the period which they are covering, and to go through them with a fine-tooth comb because they will never be able to tell where the Hansard expurgations occurred.

The new practice is actually an encouragement to disorderly debating, since under the old practice members who gave way to their passions or prejudices had a perpetual record of their errors before their eyes and the eyes of their fellow members and successors in the House. Under the new practice, the worse a member's utterances are the more certain it is that there will be no record of them in the proceedings. Moreover the new procedure is apparently being substituted for the old and infinitely better procedure of requiring a member who has misbehaved to withdraw the offending utterance, under a penalty of suspension if he refuses. This was a highly effective method of securing discipline in the House, while at the same time it left it open for a member to stick to his words if his conscience so dictated. The new method gives the member no option and imposes on him no responsibility.

We strongly disapprove of it, and we call upon the Friends of Hansard, a society with which this journal has had no little to do in the past, to rally its forces against it.

The Passing Show

IT IS too late to do your Christmas shopping early, but you can still do your late Christmas shopping as early as possible.

•

The one thing that everybody has confidence in Mr. King for is getting himself votes of confidence.

•

Earthquakes know where to go. The one that tackled Tokio would have been completely wasted on Berlin.

•

Possibly the Germans are beginning to wonder whether Santa Claus is really Adolf Hitler after all.

•

General McNaughton didn't vote for the Government resolution. He is paired with Mr. Bracken.

•

We distrust the Greeks bearing rifts.

•

As far as we can gather the C.C.F. has confidence in Mr. King but not in his policies. They think he is going to win the war, but not in the proper Socialist manner.

•

The Senate did nothing in particular during the crisis, and everybody admits that it did it very well.

•

Mr. King knows when to lose Power in order to retain power.

•

How far back do we go in this business of trying collaborationists? Kind of embarrassing if we had to try Marshal Stalin.

•

Toronto elections are coming, and we fear the anti-C.C.F. party will have to find a new reliable exterminator.

•

Mr. Hepburn Advocates Caution

What doth Mitchell Hepburn say
From his nest at peep of day?

"Let my followers agree
To be patterned after me.

I am cautious and discreet
With a temper mild and sweet.

If the Tories say 'You lie,'
Answer with a little sigh.

If they find our plans unsightly,
You may raise one eyebrow slightly.

Smile and coo without cessation,
Shun all stern denunciation.

Should Our George grow smooth and witty
Look at him with solemn pity.

If my leadership he blames
Never sink to calling names.

Cultivate, in every line,
A serenity like mine."

This doth Mitchell Hepburn say
From his nest at peep of day.

J. E. M.

•

We shall know peace from war, when we get it, by seeing the W.P.T.B. turn from enforcing price ceilings to enforcing price floors.

•

What the country needs is a good five-cent cigar to cost not more than twenty cents.

•

We await the arrival of the breakfast food which will announce that it is positively 100 per cent free from vitamins.

•

"Orders-in-Council were passed creating a eatless Tuesday."—Fergus *News-Record*.

That's the trouble with Orders-in-Council; we never noticed them and went right on eating every day in the week.

•

Well, Mitch will pitch—another innings.

•

Could be that Mr. Stettinius is rebuking not so much the British as some of the people who have been running the U.S. State Department under his predecessor, Cordell Hull.

•

"Forever Amber" has been bought by Twentieth Century Fox, to be filmed for twentieth century geese.

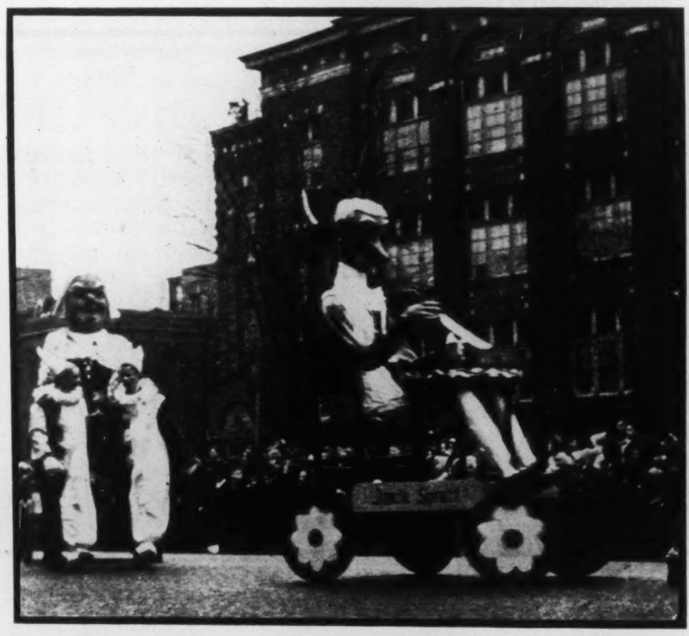
•

"General de Gaulle is looking more and more towards Russia", says a news despatch. Anybody in western Europe who is really keeping an eye on Germany is bound to look towards Russia.

For the Children, This Sixth Wartime Christmas

Don't try telling the children that Santa comes by plane from his home at the North Pole. It's his prancing reindeer they love, and they'll have nothing else, thank you. When these were sighted in Toronto's Annual Santa Claus Parade, there were cheers from excited youngsters.

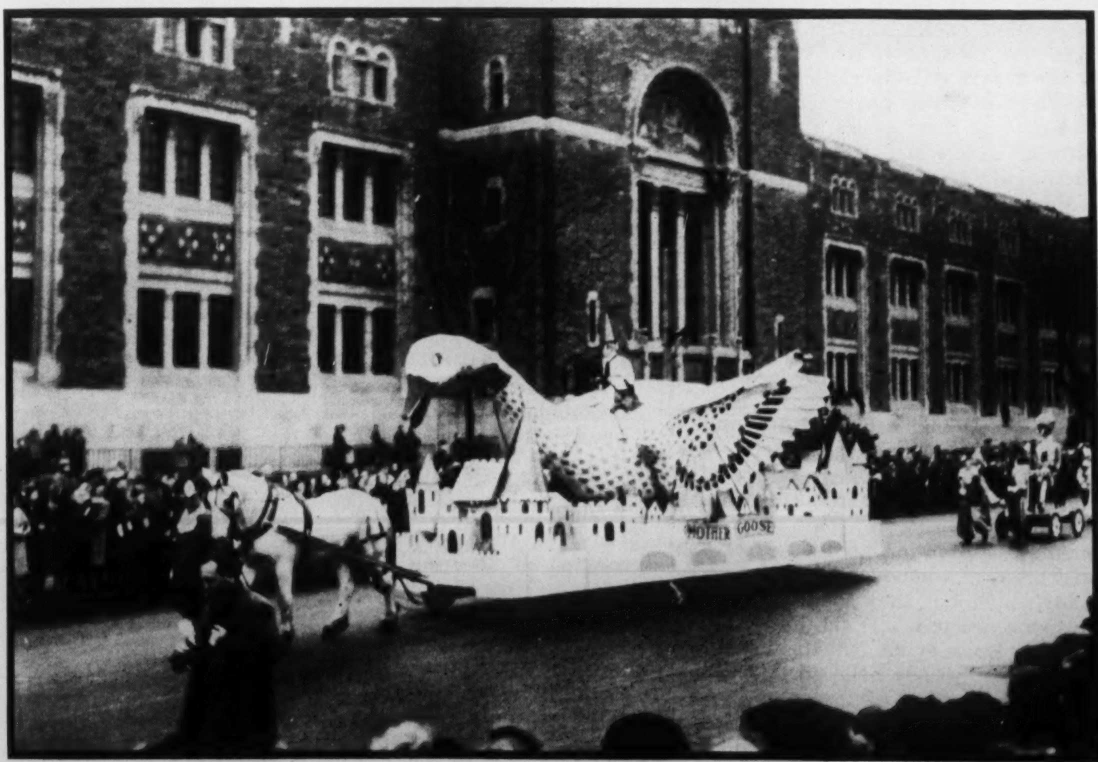
Here he comes! Just two of many self-appointed look-outs lining the route.



These lovely laughing girls dressed as court ladies preceded Cinderella's coach. All the Nursery Rhyme and fairy tale folk, dear to the heart of childhood, were featured in this annual T. Eaton Co. jamboree — Jack Spratt and his fat wife (above).

The children loved the capers of the clowns, the enchanting fairy queen, and hobby horses like these that really pranced.

Speechless with the wonder of it all.



Mother Goose with her nose lit up like a Christmas tree light brought chortles of delight.

Topping all thrills—to meet Santa face to face.

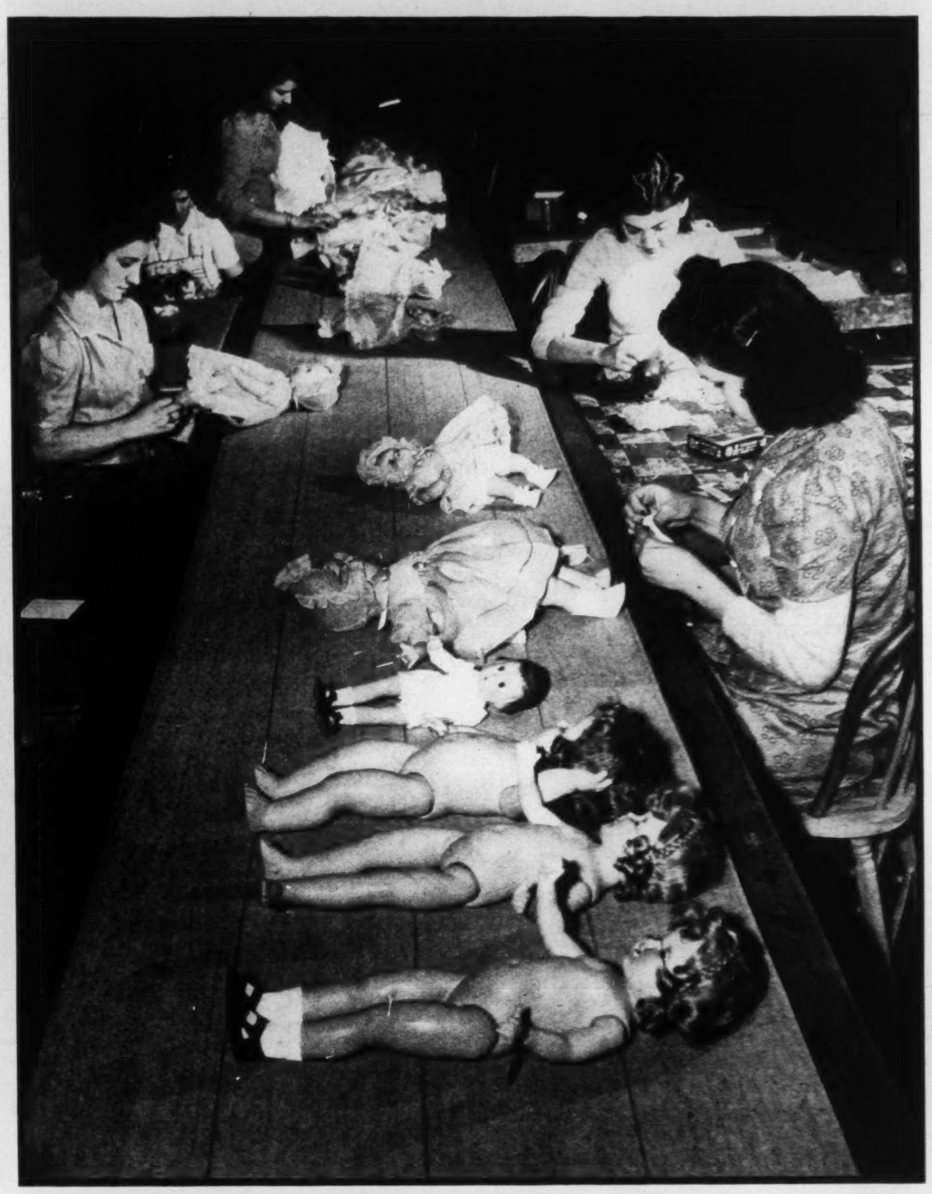
Is Filled With All Its Usual Thrilling Promise

MISSING this year is much of the glitter and sparkle of former Christmases. Stores and store windows make a brave show, but onetime lavish displays and the almost unlimited gift selections of other years are decidedly out. To adult eyes, toy departments are noticeably shrunken, but for the children this Sixth Wartime Christmas still holds all the mystery, beauty and color that childish imagination and anticipation invariably create.

For them the magic spell began to work that day Santa arrived in town in his sleigh, pulled by prancing reindeer, and accompanied by all the Nursery Rhyme folk the children recognized as old friends. The lovely fantasy of the Santa Claus parade, staged each year in Montreal, Winnipeg and Toronto by the T. Eaton Co. Limited, thrilled thousands of eager, expectant youngsters—some of them solemn-eyed and practically speechless with the wonder of it all.

This Christmas in many homes in Canada, daddies are overseas, but children of our fighting men are again the special guests at parties sponsored by the Citizens Committee for Troops in Training in conjunction with various unit auxiliaries. In Toronto, these are held at the Fort York Armories from December 14-19. As each little one receives his special gift from the hands of Santa himself, Christmas is all that the child dreamed it would be. For the magic of Christmas has little to do with external things. It comes from within men's hearts and sheds its glory over the commonplace, transforming it with the "light that never was on land or sea."

These children, just a few of the thousands whose daddies are overseas, are Santa's special guests at Christmas parties arranged each year by the Citizens Committee for Troops in Training.



Good news from the Toy Front. Dolls are fairly plentiful. In this toy factory, dressers slip tiny garments on the dolls as they move past on a conveyor belt.

Too old for dolls—well, perhaps. But no girl's ever too old to enjoy dressing them. This year groups of high school and college girls outfitted dolls as gifts for British children.

Juvenile logistics experts like these two will be able to make up a motorized division (wooden tanks and truck, of course), using toys right off the assembly line.

Himmler's Fanaticism Based on Power Lust

By HENRY TOBIN

Recently Himmler threatened the German people with crucifixion and the writer points out he wasn't using merely a figure of speech.

A report of a secret speech gives a clear picture of the outlook of this Nazi leader who "is conscious of tremendous power driving him towards a single end," and, "who is not simply without the human values but has replaced them with others."

HIMMLER recently told the German people what they would be expected to do when they found themselves in territory occupied by the Allies and characteristically ended with the threat of crucifixion if they failed to obey him. This time he spoke for publication, and anyone who understands the workings of his mind will not doubt that the threat of crucifixion was no mere figure of speech.

By a curious coincidence I have recently been able to read a verbatim report of a speech on the Home Front made by Himmler and not intended for reading by the public. The speech was made some time ago—before the "Generals' Plot" against Hitler, but that hardly affects its significance. The audience consisted of picked commanding officers of the Wehrmacht and it is ironical to reflect now that probably not a few of them were "in" on the plot against Hitler.

It is evident that Himmler felt he could be as frank as it is possible for his torturous mind to be frank. He was not addressing the ignorant, sheepish public, but highly intelligent, experienced and skilled officers. He dealt with the subjects that interested him not as an impassioned Nazi orator, but as a scientist, without display of passion—at least in words—and the effect of the whole speech is rather like that of listening to a cobra delivering a lecture on the pathological changes brought about in other persons by the injection of his venom.

40,000 Political Prisoners

Himmler's first point was that in spite of the police forces being smaller in Germany and less efficient—"I admit this quite frankly"—the home front was safer from crime of all kinds than it had been in 1939. The explanation was quite simple. Forty thousand political criminals ("their number, which is usually over-estimated in Germany is no larger than that") and 70,000 "asocial" persons were behind bars. If they were loose, Germany's security would indeed be threatened, "but as you have them under lock and key, using them, by the way, in a very practical manner for armament purposes and thus supplying the armament industry with many millions of working hours, the security position has become better from year to year."

As a further proof of the solidness of the home front in spite of "very many escaped prisoners and very many run-away eastern workers," he quoted the speed with which prisoners-of-war escaping from British, French and Polish camps were recaptured, giving the figure of 90 to 95 per cent recaptured within a week. How was this achieved? He quoted the case of a "Communist agent" who found refuge with a German Communist family.

"I tell you quite frankly that I had all the male members of his family shot. I even had it announced in the newspaper in suitable form for—despite all our present security—we must put a stop to such things." Whatever Nazis may have been responsible for the actual shooting of the R.A.F. officers, can we doubt where they gained their inspiration?

He is insistent all through his speech on the importance of publishing and publicizing executions. He spoke of a factory official and a waiter whose execution had just been announced because on hearing of Mussolini's flight he had said "How interesting—it is possible to arrest a Duce, Fascism is finished, gone in a flash." These men failed to appreciate "that there is absolutely no comparison between Fascism and National Socialism as spiritual ideological movements" and they paid the penalty for their lack of education with their heads.

"I consciously advocate the publication of such sentence . . . the only way in which his bungled life can still be of use to the nation is by teaching thousands of other stupid gossipers a lesson.

Himmler then asked the officers—as one general to another—not to shoot at guards who in the perpetual "cordons" thrown out to catch escaped prisoners, etc., held up their cars, but rather to stop and say "It is fine that you carry out your duties so well" even when their car was stopped 30 times in a trip. He made a remarkable suggestion on the best way to dispose of Hitler—a psychologist might suggest that unconsciously this little matter had occupied his head a good deal.

Racial Purity

"I must say judging by my own experience during ten years as chief of police," he said, "if I were a would-be assassin I would dress up if possible in the uniform of a high dignitary of the Party, the Armed Forces or the State, and properly shout at every guard.

"I will now tell you the main reasons why we have so many enemies in this war throughout Europe and all over the world" he continued, and judging by the report this explanation occupied at least an hour. It is remarkable that it should have been considered necessary to give it to the higher officers of the Wehrmacht.

The Jews and the Freemasons, plutocracy, Bolshevism and democracy were dealt with quickly in the traditional Nazi fashion, but comparatively coldly. Then came the question of race, and particularly Poles, Czechs and Russians.

Many people had suggested to Himmler, evidently, that members of these races who had won the Iron Cross in battle should be admitted to citizenship of the Reich. He was against this. "You may be sure, in a few years' time, Reich citizenship will be one of the most desirable things in Europe" and it was not to be granted lightly. On the contrary, the greatest care must be taken not to get Slav blood in German veins for the Slav is "capable of cannibalism, of butchering his neighbor, cutting out his liver and keeping it in his haversack."

But the children of "good racial types" found in conquered territories must be removed to Germany "if necessary by robbing or stealing them. That may seem strange to our European minds and many people will say: How can you be so cruel as to take a child away from its mother? To that I would say: How can you be so cruel as to leave on the other side a brilliant future enemy who will later on kill your son and your grandson? Either we win over any good blood that we can use for ourselves and give it a place in our people or, gentlemen—you may call this cruel, but nature is cruel—we destroy this blood. . . It would be cowardly for the present generation to shirk this decision and to leave it for future generations."

Himmler concluded "We shall get through everything and we shall be victorious if we are united, if we refuse to allow the least dissension to appear at the top, the least dispute and the least envy to spring up.

These extracts, unfortunately, cannot give the graphic picture of the mind of Himmler conveyed by the whole speech which runs to many thousands of words. But they show that in Himmler, even more perhaps than in Hitler, we have to reckon with a man who is conscious of tremendous power driving him towards a single end and who is not simply without the ordinary human values, but has replaced them with others which he determines to realize quite regardless of the cost in blood to his own or any other people.

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Who Will Profit Most Next Year Out of the Conscription Issue?

By G. C. WHITTAKER

THE complexion of the Government to be elected within the next six months or so is pretty certain to be determined in some degree by the effects on the political situation of the late parliamentary imbroglio over army reinforcements. Neither the measure nor the nature of these effects can be foreseen very clearly, largely because no one can safely foretell the extent to which the Government's course on reinforcements will hold public attention as an election issue when the time comes. A further reason for the poor visibility is that, even if it could be foreseen that Mr. King's semi-conscription would weigh heavily as an issue, it would be rash to jump to conclusions as to how its weight would most likely be distributed.

Without doubt the inspired device with which Mr. King brought his Government safely through the very dangerous crisis of the last few weeks will have at once a preservative and a fermentative effect on the conscription question in Quebec, not only to ensure its survival as an issue in Quebec, but to instal it as the only issue there. Without doubt also Mr. King is going to have to pay in Quebec a price at election time for the salvation of his Government at this time. What isn't clear is how big the price will be, and what is even less clear is to which, if any, of his political rivals the payment will accrue as a factor influencing control of the next Parliament. Whether the preservation of the conscription question as an issue in Quebec will make for its preservation in the rest of the country is a proposition to which some people probably will not hesitate to give an answer.

The fact that conscription failed nearly a quarter of a century ago to retain the interest of the English-speaking provinces over the three years between its imposition and the first peacetime election, even though it survived fully as an issue in Quebec, is perhaps no criterion in the present case. Not only will memory have to stretch over a bare six or seven months, but circumstances which might conceivably contribute to its elasticity are present on this occasion and were absent on the former. The last time the English-speaking people had expressed their will on their ballots and had seen it given full effect. This time they are in the position of having expressed their will (if the 1942 plebiscite vote can be so interpreted) and having seen only semi-effect given to it. They may possibly feel less free to forget, now when they have not had their full way, than they felt before they had.

Many Conflictions

But even if you assume that memory of the events of the last month will be maintained to influence the election, where does it leave you? Who can tell in what direction or directions the influence will fall? The factors that will be in operation are so conflicting as to make the prospective effects of them at the polls quite uncertain—so uncertain that we would regard discussion of the subject as altogether profitless were it not possible to discern, in the ample assortment of nicely graded propositions put forward in the House of Commons last week in the form of amendments and subamendments to the Prime Minister's master motion of confidence, and the votes thereon, not only the various ways in which the professional minds of the politicians size up the situation, but also the ways in which they propose to exploit it. If examination of these carefully prepared manifestations should not be exactly profitable it should at least be diverting, as revealing the manner in which the politicians of the several parties and of the groups within parties reacted to the perplexities imposed on them by the Prime Minister. And diversion, after the strain of the last few weeks, is not to be despised. We would not like to think, nor do we think, that Mr. King was so absorbed in his purposes as to deny it to himself as he watched the reactions at first hand from his preferred position.

Master Psychologist

These reactions betray and exemplify the varying psychological characteristics of party and group leaders. Mr. King is admittedly the best psychologist in Parliament. By putting together two or three unconnected things he said during the late fateful fortnight, and examining them in conjunction with his semi-conscription stratagem and the significance of the terms of his confidence motion, it is possible to see something of how he estimates public sentiment, or at any rate how he plans to appeal to it. On the first day of discussion he pointed to the importance of considering the imperative need of a Government cloaked with authority to deal effectively with problems of the coming peace and the postwar—this in justification of his reluctance to bring on the election in circumstances in which the conscription issue and the racial animosities engendered by it would influence the complexion of the Government which would face these problems. There was here something approaching an intimation or an indication that if he could postpone the election until after the war he would endeavor, as he was then endeavoring, to suppress conscription as a national issue, and to make questions of the future rather than of the past those on which the people would vote. Couple this indication with the extremity to which he carried his devotion to what is left of national unity, and it becomes clear that he counts on being able, should he be put to it, to merge his national unity policy into his postwar program.

On the last day of the session he gave some indication of what his course may be should the conscription issue refuse to down at election time or refuse even to merge, on the lofty plane of national unity, with postwar issues. Without much apparent provocation he recalled that he had stood firmly with Sir Wilfrid Laurier against conscription in the last war and that his views had not altered since. It would appear that, should he be unable to choose the ground for the coming battle of the ballots but have to fight on the blunt issue of conscription, he will be ready to attempt to come through the fray as best he can under the anti-conscription banner.

The amendments to his motion of confidence and the divisions on them and on the motion itself must have strengthened the Prime Minister's confidence in his judgment of the situation, and must have appeared to him to assist as much as could be expected his plans for acting on it. The English-speaking section of his party is, with a few unavoidable exceptions, tied to his course. A significant part of the French-Canadian section is also in that position. The parties to the left, notably the C.C.F., have endorsed it. All this can only give him satisfaction, fit in with his political strategy. It could only have been bettered by the adhesion of a larger part of the French-Canadian group. It will have been no less agreeable to him, no less in conformity with his design, that the Bracken party should have finally distinguished itself by going four-footedly for full conscription regardless of the consequences of that policy on racial unity. There will be no chance now of its sharing with him the vote to which he will make his appeal and with which he hopes to win. And should the Prog. Con. psychologists be right in their figuring that the majority of English-speaking people will be determined to rebuke by their votes Mr. King for his semi-conscription course, he will have to take the rebuke but in taking it he will have an anchor to windward in that he will have been the only English-speaking leader to stand up for the anti-conscription cause.

Mr. Coldwell is probably the second-best psychologist in Parliament. The last-minute shift he made in his course reveals a second thought (it may possibly have been a first thought previously disguised) to the effect that Mr. King's course is likely to have more voter appeal

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Again, because of its chemical nature, anything made from nylon is exceedingly unattractive to moths and highly resistant to mildew. The strength and elasticity of nylon enables it to be made into textile yarns of a fineness hitherto impracticable. This fine yarn will, in turn, after the war, make possible fabrics of previously unobtainable sheerness.

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than that of the Prog. Cons. At the outset Mr. Coldwell went into open competition with the Brackenites in condemnation of semi-conscription. It was apparent that, superimposed on his immediate concern about reinforcements, was some anxiety lest the explosion of the conscription issue would sidetrack or submerge the attractions for a part of the people of the socialist offerings of the C.C.F. platform. It may have looked to him as if the unpopularity of the Government's course was going to be reflected strongly at election time. At any rate he took care to seek to prevent such unpopularity from accruing solely to the profit of the Prog. Cons. His original amendment, subsequently invalidated by ruling of the Speaker, was designed to let the people see that they could rebuke King as well by voting for the C.C.F. as by voting for the Bracken party and at the same time put themselves in the way of the social benefits the C.C.F. offered them. But before the two weeks were out Mr. Coldwell had re-assessed the situation and its possible reaction at election time. He seems to have reflected that there was more prospect of profit in competing, always with the added inducement (for those that like them) of his social policies, with King for the votes he will seek than in trying to divide with the Tories credit for demanding full conscription at the cost of national unity.

The Brackenites are probably just as pleased as King over Mr. Coldwell's final choice. They are going to claim, and will be able to claim alone, credit in the eight provinces for taking unequivocal issue with the Prime Minister's course on reinforcements. If that course should prove to be as unpopular as they think, as incapable of being sidetracked for the main issue in the election, they would have an improved chance of returning the largest group to the new Parliament. They would forfeit, of course, any claim on French-Canadian seats. But it might not necessarily follow that they would forfeit all chance of Quebec assistance in controlling Parliament. Should Quebec return a solid anti-conscription bloc that was elected to some extent out of vengeful sentiments against King, such a bloc might conceivably co-operate with the Bracken party for the purpose of keeping King out of office should that end be impossible of achievement in any other way.

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Huge Pensions To Be Ended

By HAYDEN CHURCH

When present efforts to commute the pension of five thousand pounds a year payable to Lord Nelson's heirs are successful the last of the great pensions will be removed from Britain's annual Financial Accounts. The Nelson pension has been paid for 138 years.

Now it is customary to reward military and naval heroes with a lump sum, if at all.

London.

FOR the 138th year in succession, the pension of £5000 a year payable "to whom the title of Earl Nelson shall descend" appears in the current Financial Accounts. It is the only surviving pension of any considerable amount from an astonishing series of benefactions rulers and Ministries of this country have handed out.

The perpetual pension of £4000 granted to the Grand Duke of Marlborough and his descendants was paid from 1702 until 1884, when it was commuted for the additional sum of £107,780.

Next costly perpetual pension was, perhaps, one paid to those who came after a little known military leader of the late 17th century—and a German at that.

He was the first Duke of Schomberg, one of the German mercenaries of William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne, in which he was killed. He must have been tough, for he was then in his 85th year. In recognition of his services, a perpetual pension of £4000 was granted to his heirs in 1695.

All but £360 of this pension, which up to then had cost the taxpayers £640,000, was commuted in five transactions between 1855 and 1915, at the cost of just under £55,000. Redemption was made of the remainder in 1924 at a further cost of £7560. This £360 had been paid to an individual named Gosling, a member of whose family purchased it in 1792.

Also, in 1924, a hereditary pension of £720 granted by George III to Admiral Lord Rodney in 1793, and which had cost the nation more than £90,000, was terminated by the payment of £4000. It had cost £40,000 in 1853 to commute four-fifths of the perpetual pension of £2000 a year that William and Mary gave to Henry de Nassau, Lord D'Auverquerque, and his heirs and assigns for ever (no one now seems to know for what reason), and the nation is still paying £375 16s. annually to the Bank of England, which bought the remaining fifth from a descendant of his lordship.

The Nelson Pension

And so we come to the Nelson pension, which has cost the taxpayers more than £790,000.

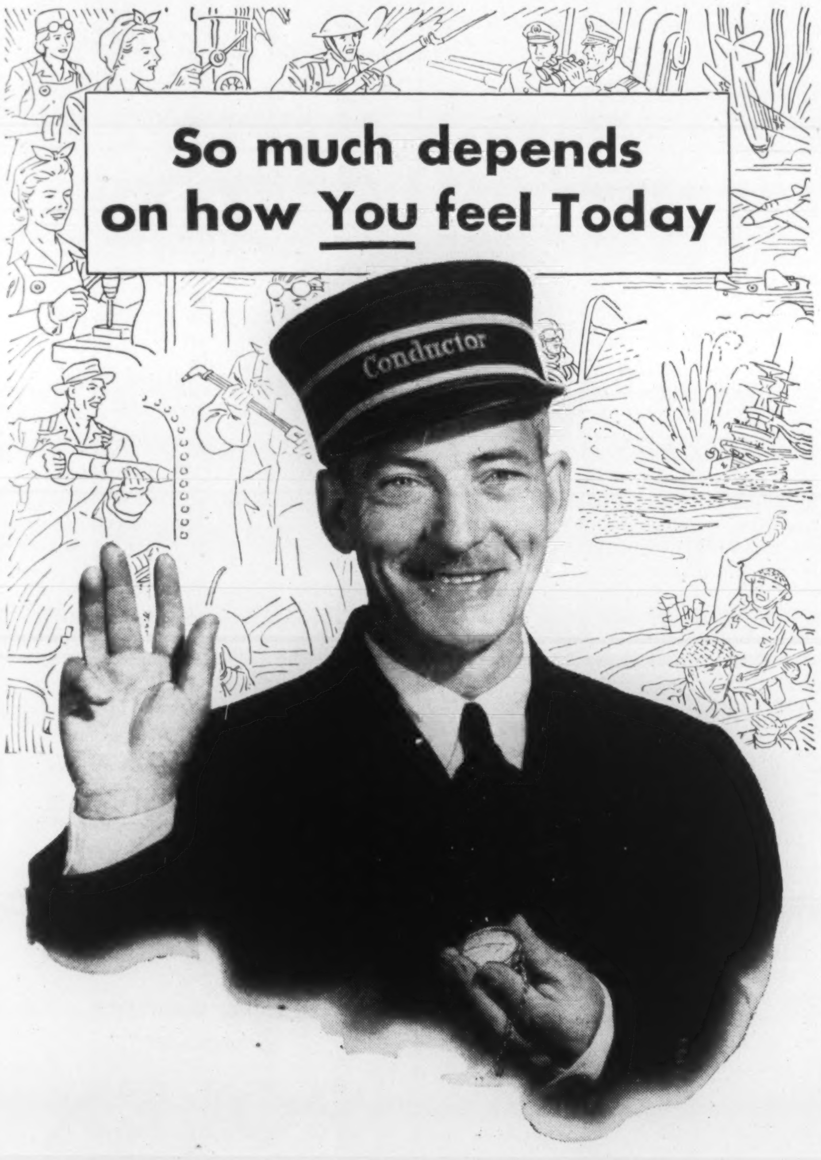
Parliament originally, in 1805, voted £2000 a year to the victor of Trafalgar and his two immediate successors. By a statute passed in the lifetime of the second earl, this was increased to £5000, payable to Nelson's heirs in perpetuity. At the same time £90,000 was granted out of the Consolidated Fund to buy a family estate to accompany the title. Since the great admiral's death not one of the recipients of this large pension has been a direct descendant of his.

The present and fifth Earl Nelson is directly descended from Admiral Nelson's nephew. He is 87 years old.

In 1924 the then Mr. Philip Snowden told the House of Commons that the Treasury had twice offered to commute the Nelson pension, but that the negotiations had never assumed a very definite form. At least one other Chancellor of the Exchequer has been asked in Parliament if he would approach Lord Nelson with a view to obtaining his agreement to a commutation of his pension.

"I wish the Government would commute the pension," Lord Nelson was quoted as saying in 1940. "After taxation I get £3400. That is not enough to keep up the estate, and I must not sell an acre."

Nowadays, apparently it is considered cheaper in the long run, if great monetary rewards are to be given to military and naval heroes, to pay them a lump sum down. After the South African war Lords Robert and Kitchener accepted £100,000 and £50,000 respectively instead of annuities, and after the last world war the late Earl Haig was awarded £100,000 and Admiral Lord Jellicoe £50,000.



YOURS may not be a military uniform—nevertheless it marks you as a vital cog in our war machine. The thousands of men in civilian "uniforms" can take just pride in the part they are playing to speed the Victory. Whether you're conductor, agent, general manager, or do any of the scores of other jobs on the home front, you know how important your health is—you know that you must feel well in order to do your job well.

Sal Hepatica often means an all-out effort instead of wasted hours

Here's some sound advice for those mornings when you wake up feeling headachy, sluggish and upset due to the need of a laxative. Take speedy Sal Hepatica.

Sal Hepatica brings relief in double quick time

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In addition to being an effective laxative, Sal Hepatica has an extra advantage—it combats excess gastric acidity, too. This condition usually accompanies and aggravates the effects of constipation. So no wonder you quickly feel better when you take Sal Hepatica. It tackles both causes of your discomfort at once.

The next time you feel out-of-sorts due to the need of a laxative, take two teaspoonfuls of speedy Sal Hepatica in a glass of water. That simple precaution may mean the difference between a job half done or an all-out effort. Buy a bottle of Sal Hepatica from your druggist today.

When you need a laxative you need it fast—so take *Speedy* Sal Hepatica

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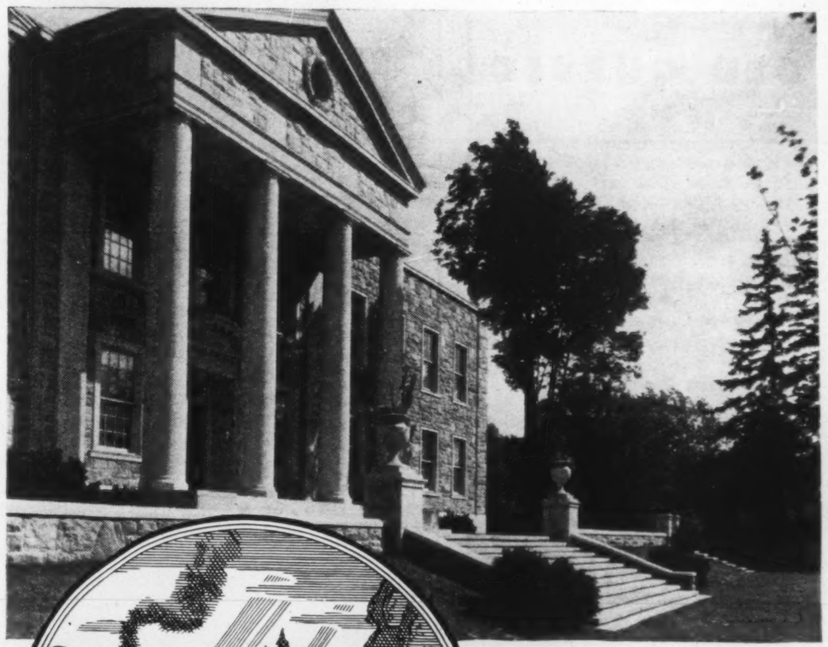

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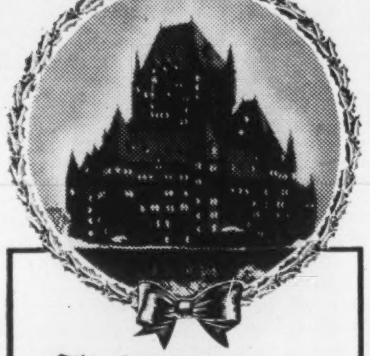

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IN OLD QUEBEC

Chicago Strengthened Canada's Air Status

By COROLYN COX

Credit for much of what little that was constructive that came out of the Chicago Air Conference belongs to Canada. Mrs. Cox says that when the Conference was nearly breaking up it was the Canadian delegation that kept it together, and that H. J. Symington emerged as the individual hero of the Conference.

In Chicago she found strong "on the street" backing for the United States stand and generally a misunderstanding of the reasons for Britain's apparent stubbornness.

Chicago

FOR more than a month, now, representatives of 54 nations milled round in the biggest hotel in the world, The Stevens, in Chicago, toiling through the International Conference on Civil Aviation.

It was a hard-boiled, widely experienced representative of a great newspaper who this week said of our Canadian delegation to the Conference, "I have never seen quite so much honesty in diplomacy anywhere." A report to the Canadian people about what this delegation has been doing, and what has gone on at this Conference must endeavor to meet that standard of honesty.

You start with why the whole subject of the Conference is important. Two basic facts are enough. First, the United States' aircraft industry is today, in terms of capital values, five times as big as its automobile industry ever has been at its peak. Secondly, by universal assumption, civil aviation shifted out of peacetime gear becomes the basis of control of the air in war. Since this little problem of gear-shifting in time of war is at the bottom of the inability to reach the agreement hoped for at the Conference, it is well to keep the subject in mind.

Going back to 1937, when we established TCA as our flying agency at home and abroad, Imperial flying boats were arriving in Montreal on familiarization flights. United Kingdom airlines operated first class mail and passenger service from London to Marseilles, Athens, Alexandria, Karachi and down the East Coast of Africa to the Cape, etc. After Munich, the order came to stop. All that civil aviation effort was diverted into building and flying Spitfires, a fairly wise decision since the Spitfires and their pilots won the Battle of Britain and, of course, saved us, as well as the rest of this continent, from Nazi domination.

This is where the United Kingdom started building up the United States aircraft industry. At that time you could walk through the entire Boeing factory in fifteen minutes. Great Britain soaked in her cash and credits, until it was all she had, paying for the building of the big bombers and transport planes. Phil Johnson left TCA to go back to U.S. air. The great rush was on below the Border.

Meanwhile, TCA extended its operations, eventually had three round trips a week across the Atlantic; Dorval to Scotland in ten hours, back again in 12. International flying became a matter of concern to our government. Under the leadership of C. D. Howe, in whose preserve the subject lay, we began to formulate a Canadian Air Policy.

This was a continuous matter. Over a period of two years a slap-up interdepartmental committee of public servants in Ottawa met weekly, with H. J. Symington present. They whacked out a complete document that constituted an international air convention. The first such document went over to Great Britain in 1943 with Mr. Howe, H. J. Symington and Escott Reid, who have all, as it were, been with the baby since its birth.

There have been changes, evolution. One document went to the State Department in Washington. Finally it was produced in our House of Commons in March 1944. Shortly before coming down here, our men, meeting in Ottawa, revised it again. They got at it from all angles, including national and international defence.

Howe Gave Keynote

This "Revised Preliminary Draft of an International Air Convention," brought by the Canadian Delegation to Washington was the football thrown into the field, the basis on which to get the game going. Mr. Howe in an opening address presented the essential matter of it to the Conference. Due to pressure of his heavy responsibilities in Canada, Mr. Howe could not remain continuously in Chicago. His place was taken by the Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, H. J. Symington. But Mr. Howe's opening sentences in that preliminary speech need repeating and memorizing in relation to subsequent developments.

"An International Air Authority, established along lines of the Civil Aeronautics Board of the United States, is the principal proposal which Canada places before this conference. We are firm believers in healthy competition. We are convinced that it will develop most fruitfully under an International Authority."

Socialist New Zealand, backed up by Labor Australia, produced an electrifying scheme for the world's air routes to be flown by an international aviation organization! It was fascinating to listen to but died at birth on the Conference floor.

Canada, like the United Kingdom, was willing to place our future in the air in the hands of an international *authority*, which would control the operations of all alike, but would leave open competition with "free enterprise" permitted to operate in the world alongside such organizations as our Government-owned TCA.

The Air Freedoms

Now we come to the freedoms. We listed four, which should be granted to airlines whose operations had been authorized by the Authority: the right of air transit; the right to land for servicing; the right to carry passengers, freight and mails from the country of origin to any place in the world; the right to bring passengers, freight and mails back to the country of origin, from any place in the world. The U.S. delegation—three weeks after the Conference started—added a fifth freedom; the privilege to take on passengers, mails and freight destined for the territory of any other member state and the privilege to put down passengers, mails and freight coming from any such territory.

Freedom five, let it be noted, has many of the elements of the thing that in high seas usage is termed "cabotage". Its implications want considering, since it was later the U.S. contention that to deny freedom five was to "close" the skies, and reference was made to Great Britain's time honored fight for freedom of the seas.

The Chairman of the U.S. delegation, Adolph Berle, in his opening remarks, quoted Tennyson, referred to the Canadians as "dreamers". It did not take long for Symington and Co. to dispose of that misconception. Even in the Sunday issue of Col. Robert McCormick's Chicago *Tribune* came a special article lauding the "ably led" Canadian delegation. "Able", in the vocabulary of the *Tribune*, is no synonym for "dreaming."

Said Mr. Symington, in effect—if you think we are dreamers, you haven't looked us over. His reputa-

"Who," asked the Gentleman, "has been reading my mind?"

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BRANCHES FROM COAST TO COAST

The Russians are massing men and tanks for a new offensive in Poland.

tion as the hardest-headed business man in the conference was soon established. But we were, he pointed out, dreaming — of an orderly world.

In 1941, after Pearl Harbor, the United States enormously enlarged its aircraft industry. Came the army contracts to airlines to fly criss-cross over the oceans of the world. Bases were rolled out in Bermuda, Jamaica, Africa, the Yukon, Labrador. We like this, quoth the fliers and the firms—and after the war, boy, we're going to go places. In truth, they have been gorgeous at their job. No other country on earth probably could or would have done what they did. They have today these two vast businesses—the aircraft industry and the airlines. They don't want any "control." The best operators will get the business, is their slogan.

Returning to the United Kingdom, her colonial system is not unimportant to her, not to mention her air communications with the other members of the Commonwealth. If the U.S. is to start right in now flying from one colony to another, Great Britain will soon find communications by air throughout her colonial system carried on by another nation. If Mr. Churchill is right in his pronouncement that he was not made His Majesty's First Minister in order to preside at the liquidation of the British Empire, the U.K. needs time. Discussion has been carried on in the British House of Commons. The cold hard position of the United Kingdom appears in a White Paper, and a Committee on Aviation of the British Cabinet has been sitting continuously in London during this Conference.

Great Britain, worn and hard-pressed as she is, still thinks that started anywhere near the line with the rest, she can hold her own. She thinks she has something when it comes to transportation, either by sea or by air. But this is where that gear-shifting in time of war comes in. To save her life—and we all admit she thereby saved our lives as well — she ruthlessly shifted her gears into total war.

Britain Playing for Time

Lord Swinton, who headed her delegation to Chicago, was the Air Secretary when the "shadow factories" were constructed to rush her Spitfire program. His second-in-command, Sir Arthur Street, Permanent Under-Secretary of the Air Ministry, has slept at the Ministry for years. Sir Arthur's son was a good flier. He was shot down over Germany, taken a prisoner, and was one of the lads the Nazis took out and shot.

They haven't lost their "guts" for competition, these men. They only ask for time to get the British aircraft industry and airlines shift back into peacetime gears before all the routes of the world, including the inter-communication lines within their own colonial system, have been firmly established by others.

The original proposed International Air Authority would have involved allocation of frequencies, could have granted provisional flying schedules throughout Britain's Colonial System, for instance, which would have been reserved for eventual allocation to U.K. lines after she has had time to reorganize her industry for the production of transport planes, etc.

Bore Some Fruit

At the Conference, Great Britain and most of the European countries were like bombed out people sitting in their b-v-d's talking to a Big Man in a Fur Coat. The large U.S. delegation, advisers, staff et al mounted up to some two hundred persons. The advisers included the presidents of three big airlines. Round the Stevens and about Chicago the weight of aircraft industry and airlines pressure groups was felt by everybody. They want to get going. Why wouldn't they?

What has come out of it all? It is said too widely to be a question of our wishful thinking. Canada is credited with producing the strongest kind of team for getting work done. Technical annexes of great value have been completed. We have now a working international body on civil aviation. We have an international civil aviation code. There is a Council to which contentious matters can be referred for further consideration.

The hero of the Conference by all admission has been H. J. Symington. When the Conference was laid out on the floor as a corpse by Mr. Berle and polite obsequies pronounced by Lord Swinton, Mr. Symington rose to insist that the patient could still breathe. His individual personal work can be credited with the fact that we have anything at all.

Canada came with a clear cut idea of what we wanted, what we think the rest should have. After the apparent deadlock between the U.S. and Great Britain, it was our job to try to interpret each to the other. This is the job we have been doing all these weeks.

You feel in Chicago that the U.S. public has not been told the real situation, perhaps because those who write for it do not themselves understand quite what IS the position of the United Kingdom. You find your taxicab driver in Chicago thinks the Conference was stalling because "England doesn't believe in competition."

You feel pretty certain that if the common people of the United States had a chance to hear what is the real case, they would hardly wish their vast aircraft industry and airlines to be given such a head start over the body of a respected competitor still prostrate as a result of a big battle in which he stood in front of all of us. Marshall Field's Chicago *Sun* has been saying this all through the month of November.

Authority over aviation within the United States borders has been long accepted. Is it then that the United States still fears permanent association with the rest of the peoples of the world? That when it comes to the point she stops short of any and all international authorities? Is she like the spirited horse that rushes up to the bars and at the last minute turns swiftly away, never can quite make up its mind to jump?

Canada and Great Britain have made it crystal clear that they are ready to risk their future in the air to the decisions of an international authority. A permanent body has emerged, but it has been shorn of many of its powers. Progress from this point can still be made.

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THE LONDON LETTER

Churchill Has It the Way He Wants And Commons Stays Chummy

By P. O'D.

WHAT the new House of Commons will look like has now been revealed, after a year of deliberation on the part of the Select Committee appointed to go into the question. On the whole it will not look very different from the old one as to structure, though it is promised that the new scheme of decoration will be more varied and brighter and also a lot plainer. The Victorians were fond of plum-pudding effects, rich and rather stodgy.

The size and shape of the Chamber will remain as before. This, we are told, was a much debated and hotly contested point. Few were so revolutionary as to propose that every Member of Parliament should have a seat, but only 346 seats for 640 Members does indeed seem a tight fit. Even an extra row of seats on each side would have greatly eased the strain, and for a long time the Committee was about equally divided on the point. In the end it realized the hope expressed by Mr. Churchill at the time the Committee was established, that there should be no important change in this respect. There is, in fact, none.

Mr. Lloyd George was one of the few Members to make a plea for a larger Chamber—large enough to give every Member a seat—and of a shape more "suitable for the grouping system which has recently developed and is growing rapidly". But this grouping is one of the very things that Mr. Churchill wished chiefly to discourage. Besides, it is said that the experience of Members in the larger accommodation of the House of Lords made them only the more appreciative of the greater intimacy of debate in their own small Chamber. Be it ever so jumbled, there is no place like home.

There are to be improvements, of course, many improvements—notably in the accommodation for the Press and for visitors—but however important as contributions to comfort, they are of a minor character. The new House of Commons will be in the main the old one in a new dress. If the spirit of Disraeli or Gladstone were to return for an inquisitive haunting, it would probably feel quite at home. Great is the force of tradition, and nowhere greater than in the Mother of Parliaments.

Movies at Oxford

In American universities, notably Harvard and Yale, there are special courses for the teaching of dramatic art, including the art of making films. These courses are said to be very successful, and have certainly received a good deal of publicity. But so far Oxford and Cambridge have fought shy of that sort of vocational training. They have kept to the old-fashioned idea of turning out educated men, who may, if they wish, become playwrights or film-directors, or policemen or headwaiters, but who must get their specialized training somewhere else.

Times change, even in "that sweet City with her dreaming spires," and it may be that Oxford will soon have a Chair of Drama and Films. She will, if the eminent Sir Alexander Korda has his way. He has just persuaded the University authorities to accept £5,000 to pay the expenses of sending a commission to the United States to look into the workings of such departments in American universities. Film-magnates being the open-handed persons they are, there should be no difficulty about endowing a Chair, if Oxford will consent to establish it.

"Apart from teaching the right attitude towards film-production," says Sir Alex, "a course such as I have in mind would be of great practical use to the industry."

No doubt it would. And no doubt the British film-industry is in need of all the help it can get in that way—especially if the future film-directors and actors manage to acquire some of the other benefits that Oxford has a way of bestowing on her sons. But there must be a good deal of groaning among the older dons at the thought of it. A Chair of Films! What, oh, what would Matthew Arnold say?

Irish Peer in Commons

Earl Winterton has been for 40 years a Member of Parliament, and a special luncheon was given a short while ago to celebrate the event. If it seem odd that an earl should belong to the House of Commons instead of the Lords, it must be remembered that he is an Irish earl, and Irish titles don't count in this respect—very much to Lord Winterton's personal gratification. Instead of having to retire to the dignified somnolence of the Upper House, he has been able all these years to play his part in the hurly-burly of more active politics. It has not been a private fight so far as he is concerned.

Once upon a time, in his earlier days in the House, Lord Winterton used to exercise an Irishman's right to start a row whenever he felt like it—which apparently was pretty often. He was, in fact, regarded as an extremely troublesome Member. But now, mellowed by his 40 years of experience, he is one of the elder statesmen, dignified but by no means detached.

After all, he is only 61, having as Viscount Turnour been elected for Horsham at the advanced age of 21. And he is still very much junior in point of service to Mr. Lloyd George, the "Father of the House", with his 54 years in Parliament.

People used to say that conditions in the old Chamber were most unhealthy, defective heating, no ventilation at all, or horrid draughts that took you in the back of the neck. Judging by the way those two veterans have come romping through it all, and the pace they still set, things can't have been nearly as bad as we thought. Or politicians are an unusually durable lot of people. Anyway, these two are.

Land £1,000,000 an Acre

Quite a surprising amount of heat has developed in Parliament over the compensation clauses of the Bill on town-and-country planning after the war. The Socialists are out to see landowners get as little as possible, and the Conservatives and others of their way of thinking out to see them get as much as possible. So far it is proving very difficult to reconcile these extremely divergent points of view.

Local authorities are constantly being encouraged to plan boldly and on a large scale; and they are under persistent machine-gun and mortar fire from the critics, who think they are not showing enough energy and vision. But some idea of the financial difficulties under which local authorities are working can be got from figures recently given by Lord Latham, the chairman of the London County Council.

In the far from wealthy districts of Bermondsey and Bethnal Green, for instance, the authorities had to pay £22,000 an acre for land for housing. In rather better-off Holborn and Finsbury the price was £30,000. In the Strand land costs £1,000,000 an acre, but fortunately no one is thinking of building dwelling houses there.

Lord Latham's suggestion is that the Government should buy the land, and lease it to the local authorities. But I suppose there is some sort of limit to the amount of money even the Government can afford. And would not the effect of this action be to send the prices of land still higher?

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TIME THE WORLD

Political Events Best Gauge of War's End

By FRANK HOLLIDAY

How soon will Germany surrender? Those who base their forecasts on the progress of the actual fighting may do well to recall that in the last war the German army continued to fight vigorously right up to the moment of the Armistice. Thus a better barometer than battle progress for end-of-the-war guessers may be the march of political events within Germany itself. Here's the record of what happened in 1918. The question, of course, is where do we stand today?

SCARCELY a day passes without some new evidence of the progressive deterioration of conditions in Germany. Politically, economically and socially Nazi Germany is crumbling and its ability to wage war declines. Is there a parallel between the events of today and those of 1918? A chronology of the political happenings of the final three months of the last war follows:

Aug. 8—Battle of Amiens (Ludendorff's "Black Day of the German Army").

Aug. 13—Ludendorff reports to Chancellor that the army cannot win the war; peace will have to be brought about by diplomacy.

Sept. 10—Hindenburg's first explicit consent of German High Command to enter peace negotiations.

Sept. 14—Austria-Hungary appeals for peace.

Sept. 29—Ludendorff demands that his Government shall immediately ask for an armistice. ("Independently of each other Hindenburg and I had come to the conclusion that we must bring things to an end"—Ludendorff's Memoirs). Bulgaria signs armistice.

Oct. 1—Hindenburg telegraphs Kaiser that unless new Government can be formed today, he considers it desirable to sue for peace at once.

Oct. 3—All German Secretaries of State resign, Prince Max of Baden made Chancellor. Hindenburg writes Kaiser that "Supreme Command insists on its demand that peace offer to our enemies be issued at once." Max makes final appeal to Hindenburg, rejected.

First Note

Oct. 4—New German Government sends note to President Wilson to "take a hand in restoration of peace and send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations . . . to avoid further bloodshed, German Government requests an armistice."

Oct. 8—Wilson acknowledges note, asking whether Germany accepts terms laid down in Fourteen Points, that he did not feel disposed to recommend armistice while Germany still occupied invaded countries and does Max speak as proper authority for Germany as a whole "or merely for those who have so far conducted the war." (That is, a hint that first step should be abdication of the Kaiser.)

Oct. 12—Max replies in affirmative. On same day outstanding German atrocities exasperate the Allies.

Oct. 14—Wilson replies in length that armistice cannot be considered until atrocities cease and that any armistice must be concluded by military, to provide safeguards for the Allies. (In other words, Germany could not use armistice as interval for re-arming and renewing the war at her convenience.)

Oct. 17—Conference between German government and military, where Ludendorff's policy is now "do not surrender abjectly; if we can obtain a breathing-space, we can hold out". Max drafts reply to President, but cabinet rejects it as too timid.

Oct. 20—Revised German note sent to Wilson, expressing the hope that no demands would be made "incompatible with the honor of the German people".

Oct. 23—Wilson replies that the U.S. would ask her Allies to consider an armistice of such nature as to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible.

Oct. 24—Ludendorff, probably genuinely thinking that he was expressing the views of Hindenburg and the government, issues Order to the army calling on all to resist to the end the dishonorable capitulation proposed by Wilson.

Oct. 26—Ludendorff dismissed by Kaiser on Max's request.

Oct. 27—Emperor Karl of Austria-Hungary writes Kaiser of his "irrevocable decision to request an armistice within 24 hours".

Naval Mutiny Begins

Oct. 29—Kaiser goes to G.H.Q. to seek protection from the army, as demands for his abdication are now growing pressing, since Wilson's hint on 8th October that his presence hindered negotiations. German naval mutiny begins at Kiel.

Oct. 30—Turkey signs armistice.

Nov. 3—Austria-Hungary signs armistice.

Nov. 4—Kiel in hands of mutineers.

Nov. 5—Wilson informs Germany that application for armistice can now be made.

Nov. 6—Groener (Ludendorff's successor) tells Max "we must cross lines with a white flag . . . even a week is too long to wait. It must be Nov. 9 at latest." Mutineers now controlling Hamburg and Bremen.

Nov. 7—Mutineers in charge of Hanover, Brunswick, Cologne. Insurrection breaks out at Munich, King of Bavaria abdicates. German armistice commission crosses lines.

Nov. 8—Kaiser rejects Socialist demand for abdication and orders G.H.Q. to prepare for civil war. German armistice delegates receive armistice terms from Foch at Compiegne, being given 72 hours (till 11.0 a.m. on November 11th) to sign or reject.

Nov. 9—Kaiser abdicates. 2.00 p.m., Schneidemann proclaims republic from steps of Reichstag.

Nov. 10—Ex-Kaiser arrives in Holland in early hours of morning. Armistice terms considered by German G.H.Q. 6.30 p.m., G.H.Q. empowers delegates to sign. 6.40 p.m. German government confirms this decision.

Nov. 11—2.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. German delegates fruitlessly try to wring concessions from Foch. 5.00 a.m. Armistice signed. 11.00 a.m. Cease Fire.

Now—go ahead and win your End-of-the-War bets!

THE HITLER WAR

Propaganda And Recrimination Obscure Issues In Greece

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

EVENTS of the next few days in Greece should settle the main question of whether we are dealing with a relatively small minority group engaged in a carefully-planned attempt to seize power before things settled down sufficiently to permit an election which they knew they could not win; or whether a large part, perhaps a majority of the population is backing the EAM because it fears that a monarchical and reactionary government is going to be imposed on it.

If it proves to be the latter, then British intervention will have been a mistake, and will have to be ended, because there cannot be, and I don't think ever has been, any idea of opposing the will of the majority of the Greeks. But if it turns out to be the former, as Mr. Churchill has so forcibly asserted, then firm action must be continued. For in the chaotic political situation which will prevail in most liberated countries, nothing could be worse than indecision on our part.

It may well be that supreme wisdom has not been shown by the British authorities, on the spot or in Whitehall. But as I outlined last week, the efforts made months in advance to form an all-party Greek Government, and to establish a truce between the rival militias, had all the appearance of an honest attempt at an interim solution of the extremely bitter and factious Greek political situation.

Only if this should be proven inadequate and inept would events justify the American State Department's public rebuke to Britain for her intervention in Athens. First impression of this was that it was a self-righteous expression by a government which is standing on the sidelines and not willing to engage itself actively in finding a solution for the immensely difficult political problems of a hungry, chaotic and strife-torn continent.

American Intervention

Nothing would be more welcome than active American participation in European political reconstruction. Abetting Britain's efforts, it might just tip the balance towards a moderate solution, as against the extremist violence which is all too evident in the first stages of liberation. Coming from a distance, however, American advice must appear gratuitous and self-righteous, especially when following so closely on the State Department's own episode of Darlanism and long opposition to de Gaulle, who proved to have, in fact, the almost unanimous backing of his people.

There was another angle to the American criticism, which Sir Norman Angell has accurately dealt with, in a letter to the *New York Times* last Sunday. And few can have better right than he to speak up, as a leader in the fight against war and fascism for over 30 years. Angell points out the striking contrast between the attitude which the American Government has taken towards British action in Greece and Italy, and the attitude which it has taken towards Russian action in Poland, Yugoslavia and elsewhere.

Is not Britain entitled to at least equal indulgence, he asks, from the facts that "she is America's ally against Japan, which Russia is not; that when Italy delivered the stab in the back to Britain in the shape of great armies in Africa which had to be beaten, and were, Britain itself was in mortal danger of invasion; that in that situation Russia was not merely neutral but was Hitler's semi-ally, partner in the partition of Poland"?

Didn't Criticize Russia

Furthermore, he reminds American opinion, "Russia has since the beginning of the war, unilaterally and by her own fiat, completely revised the settlements made by the Allies after the last war, not only in respect of Polish frontiers but by the simple extinction of three independent states, making herself sole judge of the justice of these changes; has deported immense numbers of the people of these states to Arctic regions; has objected, not to this or that member of Polish Governments, but to the whole Polish Government as it existed before the war; broken diplomatic relations with it; set up a Polish Government of its own; and executed Polish Jewish Socialists on charges which very many in the West believe to be untrue."

Nothing in all this, Angell chides, provoked a single audible protest whatsoever from the American Government, while the most prominent of the Leftist press in America referred to this long succession of incidents only in the gentlest whispers.

"Britain's record includes no features which correspond to those of Russian policy just cited. But she has expressed, probably unwisely, objection to one member of the country, yesterday an enemy, whose armies she had to fight in the hour of her most deperate peril. Russia did not have to fight Polish armies."

Yet this one British step (now followed by the trouble in Greece) Sir Norman Angell remarks, was the signal for a "diplomatic bombing of Britain . . . an official blame more severe than that administered to any other of the 35 United Nations," while much of the Leftist press of America has added its quota of condemnation, of a violence never at any stage meted out to Russia.

Sir Norman finds in this not only a warning to Britain (that she will not be supported by the United States in her efforts to foster democratic regimes in the liberated countries), but also an encouragement "to Russia and to the Communist parties, and other parties of violence which exist in every country, whose members believe with passionate sincerity that the road to the brave new world is through the forcible seizure of government, and the forbidding of all political opposition and all electoral processes, as in Russia, the accepted Communist model."

"This, doubtless, was not the intention of the diplomatic bombing of Britain by America, but it may well be its effect—an effect hardly favorable either to the future independence of the nations of Europe, or to the rapid re-establishment of those institutions of democracy which, under the strain of war, have collapsed in the territories of all the European Allies, *save only in the territory of Britain.*"

Sir Norman Angell points up the most disturbing revelation of last week's Anglo-American dispute over Italy, Greece and Belgium: the lack of Allied agreement on a common policy to be pursued in the liberated countries; the lack of common standards of action; and the dangers of the division of Europe into spheres of influence controlled by Russia and Britain.

Dorothy Thompson takes up this same line, in an article probably written before Angell's letter was published. The United Nations, she declares, have not developed any principles to guide them. The Atlantic Charter, solemnly signed by the

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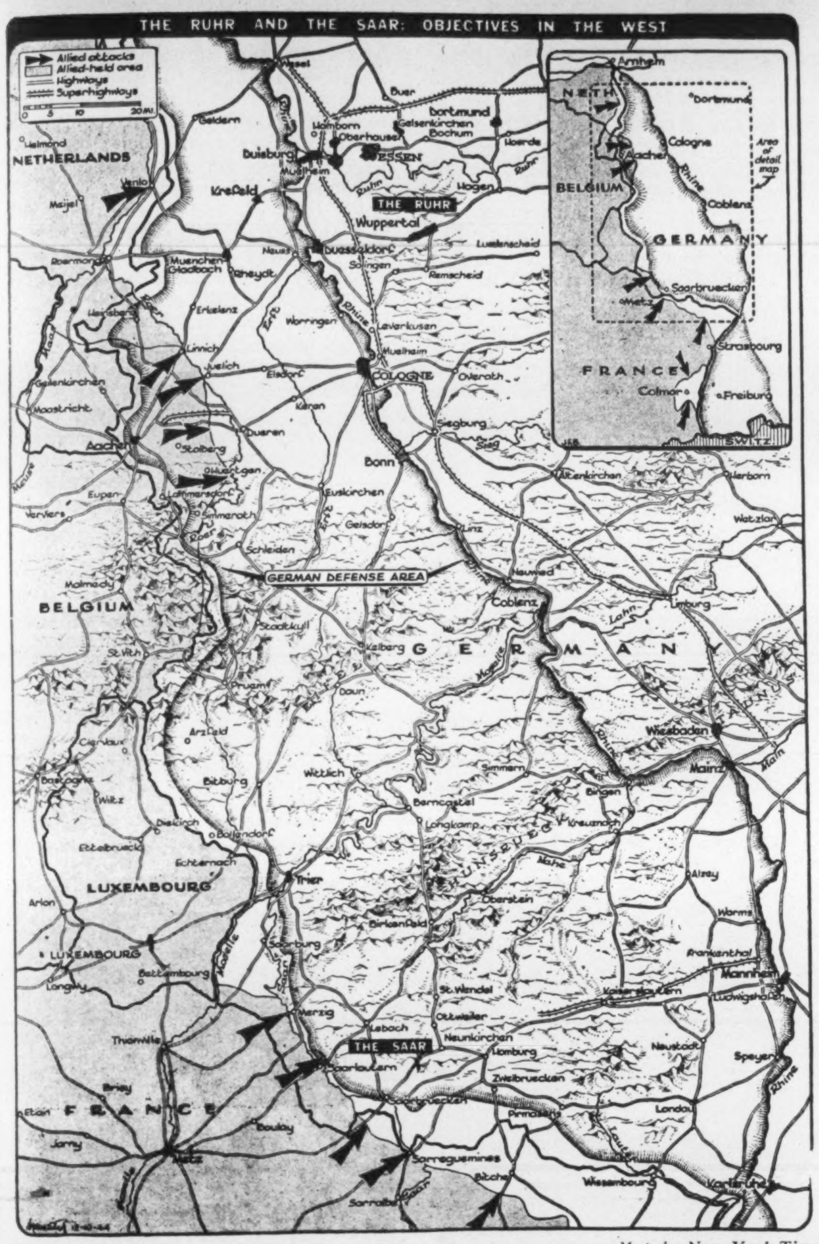

Map by New York Times.

This handsome New York Times map will prove a handy reference for the Western front. It shows the great progress made by Patton in his drive from Metz into the Saar coal basin; the bulge being slowly hammered out on the Aachen-Cologne sector; and how near the British and Canadians along the Maas River are to the vital Ruhr Valley.

United States, Britain and Russia, has been abandoned. Those who talk about principle are branded as "idealists", the term being meant as opprobrious, for the first time in American history. Those boasting to be "realists", are however, really "cynics", with their argument that power is everything and that it can be applied separately in assigned areas.

She then reviews how the assignment of certain power spheres broke down, in the Munich Agreement, after which Hitler "went too far", and in the Russo-German Pact of 1939, which left a conflict of power spheres in the Balkans. There is no question, she believes, but that Britain is now operating in Greece as part of the sphere assigned to her by mutual agreement with Russia, while the Soviets operate on a similar basis in Poland.

But does such assignment of spheres really settle anything? We see that when each power proceeds on its own within its own "sphere" the others are appalled. "The Greek issue becomes a British and American domestic issue. And there is no standard of reference, no court of principle, to which the issue can be referred."

If this is the beginning, in tiny Greece, what will happen when the three big powers begin to operate cheek-by-jowl in their assigned spheres in Germany? "There we risk to have three separate policies carried out in the same country, simply because we have refused to formulate a common democratic policy."

Lack of Allied Unity

Quite right, our trouble comes from failing to evolve a common policy, but to agree with the Soviets on a *democratic* policy for Europe would not be "simple." More likely, it is impossible, and that is the real seriousness of our situation. It isn't as if there were merely an oversight, or a delay, to be corrected. The fact is that there is no likelihood of agreeing with Russia on a "common democratic policy" for Europe, because we are worlds apart in our conception of what kind of society we want to see in Europe after the war.

The Soviets are inspiring and supporting the people who have taken to the streets in Brussels and Athens, who are usurping the government of Poland, and who have arrested 40,000 of their political opponents in Belgrade since its "liberation." Following on the Soviet model (Belgrade is reported as decorated everywhere by huge portraits of Stalin and Tito, by American journalists who have since been ejected), these people all too evidently believe that this chaotic and violent moment is their opportunity to seize power.

Against them we are backing moderate governments, with the pledge that we will see free elections held, and a free plebiscite on the return of the monarchy, where this is in question. And about the only ray of hope in the situation, based as it is on spheres of influence, is that Churchill, having been thwarted in his proposal of last year for a united Europe, with regional federations, is fighting like a lion for democratic conceptions within the part of Europe under British control.

Churchill's Counter-Attack

He repudiated, with supreme contempt, in his fighting speech last Friday, the view spread by the worldwide Leftist press that the insurrectionists in Athens and Brussels were the true "friends of democracy", just because many of them had fought in the resistance. "Democracy," he said, "is not a harlot to be picked up in the street by a man with a tommy-gun." "Democracy is not based on violence or terrorism, but on reason, on fair play, on freedom, on respecting other people's rights as well as your own ambition."

Believe me, if we cannot think clearly about what *is* our democracy, if we cannot get excited about defending its ideals, and if we can no longer find champions of it like Mr. Churchill, then we shall lose it.

I don't consider it my business what system the Russians want at home, but when the supporters and disciples of that system call *Britain* reactionary, and acclaim their tommy-gun friends abroad as the real "friends of democracy", it is time to put in a fighting word or two.

This, as I say, does not rule out the possibility that Britain has made mistakes. If she has, we shall soon see her trying to correct them, if the slightest goodwill and co-operation is extended from the other side.

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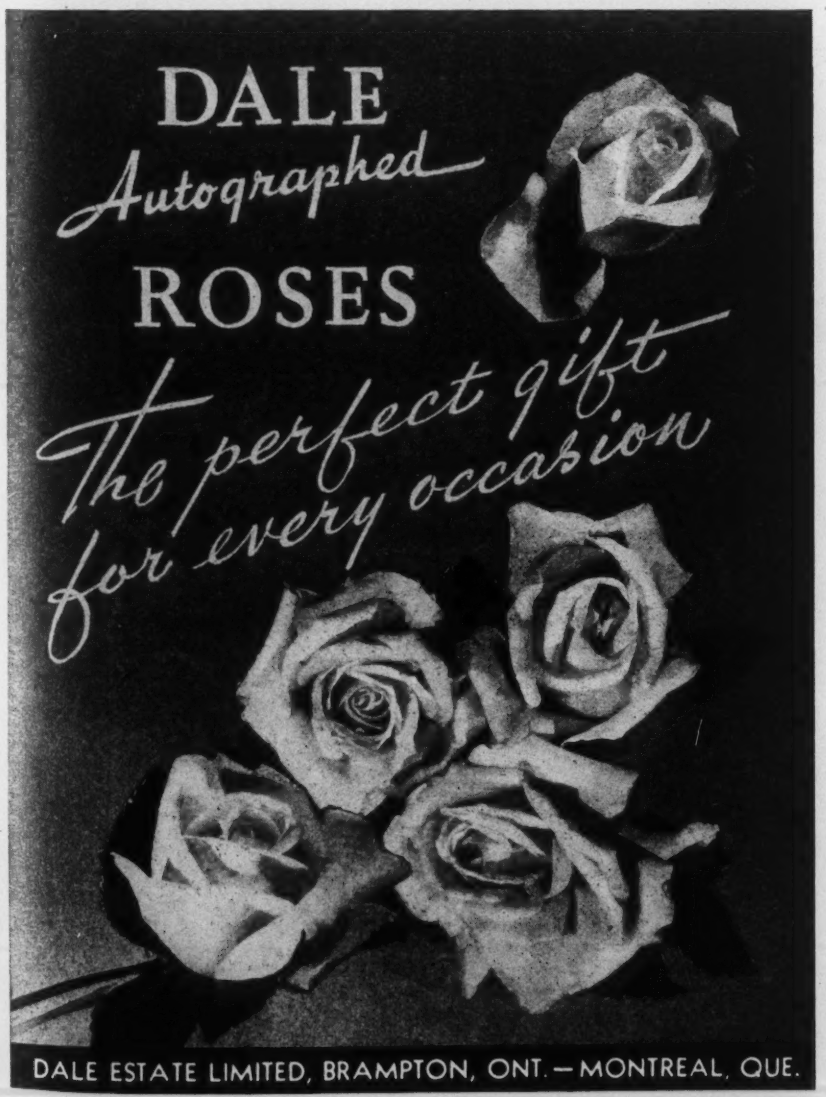

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Directive and Democratic Principles in Conflict

By STANLEY McCONNELL

The approach to postwar security through the United Nations conference at Dumbarton Oaks illustrates on the political side the outstanding problem of our time—the release, control and disposition of power—which the League of Nations failed to solve.

The present approach, while disappointing to some, is more realistic in recognizing that, while the world is rapidly shrinking in time-space dimensions, it is still far from being "one world".

Upon Germany's defeat, the inherent conflicts between the collectivist and free enterprise systems with their respective spheres of influence will pose problems which will not only tax goodwill and statesmanship but will eventually decide the issue of peace.

IN DEALING with the baffling complex of economic and political disorders which have engulfed the ordinary citizen, the present tendency is to seek to control events by first stabilizing international relations, eventually catching up with the individual (he hopes) and his minimum needs and aspirations.

A case in point is the recent security conference at Dumbarton Oaks which drafted plans for a tentative organization to preserve peace. As to their merits there are two points of view to which Dorothy Thompson and Walter Lippmann, outstanding commentators, have given expression. To the former, the proposed plan comes "as a profound disillusionment to those of us who strive for a real world organization for the preservation of peace." Her criticism is that, though ostensibly based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving nations, it concentrates authority in the Big Five, relies on regional agencies and spheres of influence and is consequently "nothing but a means by which the great powers can keep in contact with each other for the discussion of measures of evading war."

To the latter, the Dumbarton Oaks conference has made substantial progress along the road to peace, first because it seeks to adapt a valid wartime alliance to the postwar world rather than to set up an entirely new peace organization; secondly, because "the United Nations will preserve the peace through conventions dealing with their principal enemies, through the Dumbarton charter and through other agreements of association, some of which, like the Pan-American and the British Commonwealth, already exist and others which may in the future be made."

World Not Ready

To this writer the second viewpoint appears to reflect more truly the realities of the present situation. However desirable a real world organization as prescribed by Dorothy Thompson—"a sovereign independent body to whom power can be delegated by the world's States and peoples"—the world is obviously not yet ready for it. The conference disclosed that none of the great powers was prepared to place its armed forces under the control of a central authority. It is the same dilemma of delegating power and yet retaining it in the interest of the sovereign state which wrecked the League of Nations.

The delegates of the Soviet Union were unwilling to have sanctions imposed over the veto of any one of the permanent members of the Council. The Soviet viewpoint, as expressed by Enn Malinin in the Leningrad *Star*, is that "responsibility for guarding the peace must not be divided among sixty or more states, but must rest upon those few big states which have the real force necessary for the purpose. . . We would consider it very important that the great powers take upon themselves appropriate obligations regarding active participation in the struggle with aggression not merely on the basis of such declarative pacts but also on the basis of treaties concluded with one another. . . . This role, of course, will not be the same for each power, and will depend on a number of political, geographic and strategic conditions."

Disillusionment over Dumbarton Oaks may be as natural as disappointment over man's continued inhumanity to man but if illusions are to be avoided in future security plans must be based on present realities, in which "real force" in the Soviet viewpoint at least is a major factor. It is safe to predict that the Big Three—the United States, the Soviet Union and the British Commonwealth—will have most to do with the shaping of the postwar world for the next two decades. The method of regional agencies and spheres of influence corresponding to special interests is one which none of the great powers is prepared to relinquish, perhaps least of all the United States in this hemisphere.

The Nazi Weltpolitik

The Nazi world planners based their strategy on the pseudo science of geopolitics. As expounded by Sir Halford Mackinder, who warned against the dangers of a Russo-German alliance and whose thesis was appropriated by General Haushofer as a scheme of world domination, "who rules East Europe commands the Heartland (north-central Asia and the Black Sea and Baltic drainage basins); who rules the Heartland commands the World Island (the great land mass of Europe, Asia and Africa); who rules the World Island commands the world."

It is now apparent that Nazi geopolitics placed too great emphasis on the single factor of land mass at the moment when other factors, including air mastery and the vast industrial output of America, were about to reduce its importance. The lessons may be applied by a school of neo-politicians in giving due weight to the various factors which determine a nation's striking power—its population, position, land area and especially its raw materials and power which add up to industrial potential. There is also the unknown factor, the possibility of new explosives or weapons so devastating as to upset all calculations of attack and defence.

The world had shrunk too quickly for the success of the Nazi *Weltpolitik* but it has not yet become "one world". During the war possible conflicts and divergences of opinion have been kept in the background. With the coming of peace they can no longer be shelved. To enumerate a few, there is the question of the future organization of Europe, the pivotal area of geopolitics, the policing of Germany, the potentially explosive armed truce in Palestine between Jew and Arab and the allocation of commercial air transport.

In addition there are the underlying conflicts of "two existing worlds" based on two adverse social philosophies which will soon meet in the power vacuum of Europe and the Middle East. Of the other two permanent members of the proposed Council, France, through General de Gaulle has already declared for a "planned economy" with "state control of all resources and an equal share of national income for every Frenchman," while in China the unresolved conflict between the Kuomintang Government and the Chinese Communists will be a major problem when the Japanese have been driven out.

In the British Commonwealth and the United States, the leftward movement is driving toward political expression and power. To Harold Laski, Britain's left wing economist, "it was possible to believe in the permanence of the democratic ideal in the short hour of its triumph in 1918. Since then, events have proved that it was unsuited to the conditions of our age."

Events have proved that it is impossible for individuals or nations to isolate themselves from spheres of influence. Those who hold to the democratic ideal in spite of conditions and are accustomed to looking reality in the face will seek answers to the relevant questions: How will the relationships between the collectivist and free enterprise power blocs be regulated? Into which orbit will France, Germany and Europe gravitate? How will China decide the issue? How best can the United States and the British Commonwealth check the collectivist trend in their economies and justify the democratic way of life?

Basically the conflict is one between the directive and the democratic principle in the organization of world society. Could it be resolved the greatest menace to peace would be removed. One relies on overhead control, the other on balanced, voluntary relationships. Federalism, socialism, communism, totalitarianism, are the broad generalizations of the former, relying on the political arm to realize all objectives. Democracy and confederation (of which the British Commonwealth is a prototype) are expressions of the latter, working regionally in matters of local interest, employing the political arm only where needed and in accordance with democratic procedure.

Only Real Safeguard

The only real safeguard of peace is a world system in which power is directly related to the peoples and nations concerned, not through the will of a dictator, but through the democratic principle of equal rights. Self-determination within approved limits of action is the right of a mature individual or nation. Nations which have demonstrated their immaturity should be required to undergo a period of tutelage till they have earned the right to admission into the society of nations. A world order planned on that basis is a confession of immaturity by humanity's wouldbe tutors.

Thus current history illustrates two philosophies based on two opposing theories of social organization, presenting two alternatives. One leads to a directive order of state control and state ownership, the other to a truly democratic order in which the bilateral principle of equal rights is defined both in its political and economic application and incorporated in a new charter of nations to which all will voluntarily subscribe. The pyramidal organization of the race through the abuse of power will then yield to an organizing principle toward which all nations have been painfully groping—the principle of free movement and equality of rights guaranteed by universal consent and the reign of law.

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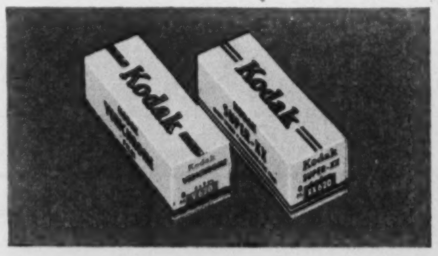

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Nazi Atom and Freezing Bombs Possible But Not Probable

By A. M. LOW

A VERY circumstantial report has been published from Stockholm describing the Germans' "V 3" as some kind of atomic bomb with enormous power.

It is now many years since the potential energy of the atom was first discussed, and people were intrigued with the possibilities of "atomic power"—great steamships being driven across the Atlantic by a pound of coal, and, more recently, whole cities being blown to pieces by a single bomb.

The war should have taught us that the word "impossible" applied to scientific invention is dangerous, and that even the more guarded "impossible at the moment" must be used with caution. Therefore while I think that the atomic bomb at the moment is more likely to be a product of Dr. Goebbels' propaganda machine than the laboratories of the Wehrmacht, we cannot quite rule out the vague chance that they may have found a method of utilizing atomic forces, if only to accelerate the explosion of standard explosives and thus increase their "power."

Enormous Energy

It may be recalled that early in 1939 two German scientists, Hahn and Strassmann, published results showing how atoms could be "split" with enormous release of energy. The atoms they used were those of uranium, bombarding them with neutrons.

What happened was that the atom "exploded" with the release of a number of neutrons, which in turn, "exploded" other uranium atoms, releasing twice as many neutrons.

Theoretically this process would continue until millions and billions of atoms were being "exploded", and such is the speed with which these minute particles travel that this would be only a matter of seconds.

The forces involved are terrific—*on a microscopic scale.* An atom being driven about two inches may represent a pressure similar to that of a stroke of lightning. But unlike the lightning, which has great energy behind it, it could not disturb a fly, and in fact you could watch the explosion without being aware that anything at all had happened.

What fascinates us is the extraordinary energy released in relation to that used—the multiplication is about six thousand million times.

It is upon this, of course, that hopes of unlimited atomic power are founded, and certainly the instantaneous release of all the atomic energy in a pound of uranium would result in a considerable explosion.

Against this are certain practical difficulties. The apparatus used for "splitting the atom" is both extremely large and extremely delicate. The apparatus in the great atomic laboratories is not at all the kind of thing you can enclose in a bomb, or even a flying bomb.

Then, again, assuming that uranium is the element used, it must be remembered that supplies are exceedingly limited. Germany, from the pitchblende deposits in her annexed territories, produced only a very small fraction of the 100,000 lb. or so prepared every year.

It is possible, of course, that the Germans are using the word "atomic" in a different sense. We speak of an "atomizer" that produces a fine spray in the air. They may have discovered some way of suspending or very finely dividing explosive so that it burns in, say, half or one quarter the time required in the ordinary way. This would greatly increase the violence of the explosion.

Here our consolation may be that to produce such an explosive in the laboratory is one thing and to produce it in large quantities so that it can be safely handled and withstand the shock of being transferred to bombs is another.

"Frozen Lightning"

In an even more doubtful category we may place the rumors of "frozen lightning" bombs which are supposed to be able to freeze people to death in an instant.

There are two possible explanations. One is that a vacuum following an explosion might be so complete that slight freezing could occur in suitable surroundings, another that partly-exploded portions of liquid oxygen or liquid air from an explosive have been distributed round the area of a bomb.

In my view these two suggestions, especially the first, are unlikely.

I do not yet credit the "frozen lightning." I believe it is an example of propaganda and the natural result of robots and other queer things which are so ingenious that they have led the public to an attitude of "What next?"

The Allies have ideas, too. But we are interested in their eventual military result.

What that will be is now gloriously clear.

When the war is over this pretty British Wren, operating a Holman projector on a naval gunnery range will no doubt wish to complete her training for the stage. She was a dramatic art student and a gold medallist.

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In war, the British aircraft industry has made immeasurable strides in aeronautical science and, in step with that development, has made equal progress in the arts of manufacture.

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Moseleys: Protectors of Nassau's Freedom

By JOHN E. MacNAB

As proprietors of the Nassau "Guardian" for a hundred years, the Moseley family have beaten a vigorous journalistic path in defense of freedom in the Bahamas. Pro-Government and pro-abolitionist from the start one of its editors even went to jail to protect the freedom of writers of letters to the editor.

NOT particularly impressive to look at, not sensationally made up, not a great metropolitan newspaper, and yet the Nassau *Guardian*, of the Bahama Islands is more than just another paper. Celebration on November 23 of its 100th anniversary; editorship through those 100 years by only three generations of the founder's family; and, thirdly, a lawsuit before the British Privy Council 52 years ago that established an important phase of freedom of the press in the British Commonwealth of Nations, give the *Guardian* a distinctive place in journalism.

On Saturday, November 23, 1844, Edwin Charles Moseley ran off the first issue of the *Guardian* on a small hand press, and it has not missed an issue since that day despite the editor being in jail on a press day. That first paper was even smaller in size than the present four page daily, and it was then only a weekly. Its story is the story of the three generations of Moseleys who have written its editorials, sold its advertising, set up its type and even run the presses.

Edwin Charles Moseley started his newspaper career on the London *Times* and then moved to the *Yorkshire Post*. While there in 1836 he received an offer to become editor of a paper in the Bahama Islands. Early in 1837 he sailed westward and in February arrived at Nassau, which then was the centre of a flourishing colony and was also one of the focal points of the Abolition Act which ended slavery in British colonies.

First a Headmaster

Young Moseley took three looks at the paper and turned on his heel to catch the next boat back to England. Anti-abolitionist, anti-Government and anti-everything, the paper held no common ground with him. But he didn't catch the next boat back. Before it sailed two weeks later he had been prevailed upon by a number of prominent citizens to become headmaster of King's College. For the next seven years that was his work.

"Get printer's ink in your blood and you can't get it out," was too strong an axiom for him to break though and in 1844 love of his old work and encouragement from supporters of the Government prevailed upon him to start a paper. Two newspapers existed then but both were bitter anti-Government. Throughout the *Guardian's* 100 years it has been a strong supporter of Government policies. Within two months of setting up the paper and printing shop, Government printing orders were on hand and today all Government printing in the Bahamas is done by it.

During his 41 years as editor Moseley was one of the leading citizens of the colony and took an active part in its development. In 1861 he was prime mover in the establishing of the first hotel there, the Royal Victoria, in which many celebrities from Great Britain and the United States have since been guests. Today it is quarters for the Royal Air Force Transport Command ferrying aircraft from the United States to the battle fronts in Asia.

His son, Percy James Moseley, became editor in 1885 when the founder died but remained in that position only two years when he too died and his brother, Alfred Edwin, assumed the position.

Alfred Edwin Moseley wasn't a man given to vacillation. He believed in freedom of the press and when he was faced with the decision of deserting his beliefs or going to prison he went to prison. As a result today throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations there is a precedent to cite when you write a letter to a paper and it is published under a pseudonym to allow you to remain anonymous to the public.

You never know what will start a lawsuit. This one all began over a pile of coal. A pile of coal doesn't appear to be a fever-spreading matter, but one man in the Bahamas had the notion that a pile of coal would start an epidemic of fever throughout the colony. He was the newly appointed Chief Justice of the colony and resenting the arrival of coal in the spring of 1892 he wrote two letters to the *Guardian* which were published on May 4 and May 11.

One humorously-minded citizen, not agreeing with the learned judge, wrote a sarcastic letter in reply in which he tweaked the judge's nose more than a little. The letter appeared on Saturday May 14 in the *Guardian* over the pseudonym of "Colonist".

Went to Prison

Chief Justice R. D. Yelverton's bile was greatly upset by the letter and on May 16 he summoned the editor to his chambers and demanded the name of the writer, the original letter and all correspondence pertaining to it. Mr. Moseley was given until four o'clock that afternoon to produce the information but when four o'clock struck the Chief Justice was just as ignorant as ever; and a summons went forth to the editor to appear in court the following morning.

With due respect to the order of the court Mr. Moseley appeared on Tuesday morning May 17, but still no letters, still no names; and in spite of his request that he be given time to prepare his case and obtain counsel the Chief Justice immediately

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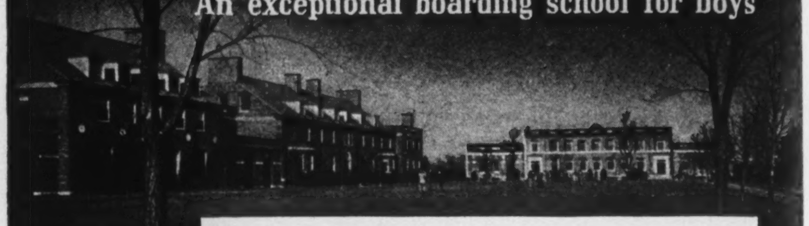
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Within a few days, it had put millions of pounds of raw material into war production. By 1943 its pre-war annual output had been doubled.

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Nevertheless, the achievement would have been impossible if the wool cloth industry had not grown up with Canada, become established in scores of Canadian communities, and attained an efficiency which made its products a matter of national pride.

Having supplied a large part of Canada's pre-war domestic needs for wool cloth, it has now shown that it can meet the full domestic demand after the war, and by its ability to turn quickly to peacetime production help in meeting the problems awaiting us "when the boys come home."

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fined him £40 and sentenced him to remain in prison at the pleasure of the Chief Justice.

Off to prison went the editor 24 hours before press day. And off to the editor's desk went the present editor, Miss Mary Moseley, then a young girl of 18. She struggled for the first time with publishing a paper while the rest of the citizens of Nassau paraded to the residence of the Governor.

Native and white citizens alike were irate with the actions of the Chief Justice and in one great body they appointed a deputation to appear before the Governor, Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G., requesting the immediate release of the prisoner. The Governor cabled the Secretary of State for Colonies in Great Britain that same day and the following morning received a reply: "In answer to your telegram you have power to release the prisoner." And at 6 o'clock that evening Mr. Moseley was freed from the prison and was carried around the city on the shoulders of the citizens.

Established Precedent

But this was not the end. The Chief Justice was no little put out about the whole thing and in December of that year the case appeared before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council at London, England. On December 15 in the London *Times* more than half a page was taken up with the report of the first day of the case; and the following day the report was continued giving the concluding evidence.

When the Judicial Committee later brought in its finding it determined that the letter in itself had not been a contempt of court. Several of the judges had pointed out that the Chief Justice had gone beyond his sphere of duty in writing letters to the press and that in such capacity he was as open to criticism as any other citizen.

That in itself was an important finding but even more important was the second finding that the Chief Justice had had no legal authority to demand either the letter or the name of the writer. Use of pseudonym was ruled permissible if the editor knew the writer's name. Furthermore the Governor was upheld in his right to release the prisoner.

Miss Mary Moseley had tasted her first bit of journalism with that historic incident and when her father died on November 4, 1904, she stepped into the editor's position. This month is a double celebration for her, marking her 40th anniversary as editor of the third oldest daily paper in the West Indies, as well as the paper's own anniversary.

During her editorship Miss Moseley has spent many of her summers in Great Britain where she attended the sittings of the British House of Commons and met many of Britain's leading statesmen and writers. She has also visited Canada and was at the Ottawa Conference of 1932.

At that time Viscount Bennett was Prime Minister and she received from him a copy of the trade terms which had been drawn up for the approval of the governments concerned. When she returned to the Bahamas a few days later the matter was coming up for consideration by the Bahamas Government. The only information that they had regarding the terms was an outline cabled by the British Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Leader of the Government heard of Miss Moseley having a copy of the terms and he prevailed upon her to loan it to the House of Assembly so that they might thoroughly consider it. When the agreement came up for consideration in the Upper House, the Legislative Council, the president of it also asked Miss Moseley for the copy.

This posed her with a problem. The Lower House members had read the agreement into their minutes and as such it had become part of the clerk's records. It did not remain a problem for long though. Miss Moseley slipped into the House of Assembly, up to the clerk's desk and very innocently purloined the agreement and carried it to the Upper House. The next morning it was back where it belonged.

It is only four pages, it has very few pictures, it has only a small circulation, yet the Nassau *Guardian* with the Royal Coat of Arms above its masthead, and the motto of, "Be at peace with all mankind, but at war with his vices," is a newspaper that has struggled through a century with only three generations of one family managing it and more than the ordinary share in history.

The folks at home will be receiving gifts from all parts of the world this Christmas of 1944. And what to send apparently is a problem, wherever you are. This British soldier peering into a showcase in Cairo is trying to decide between the doll and the teddy bear.

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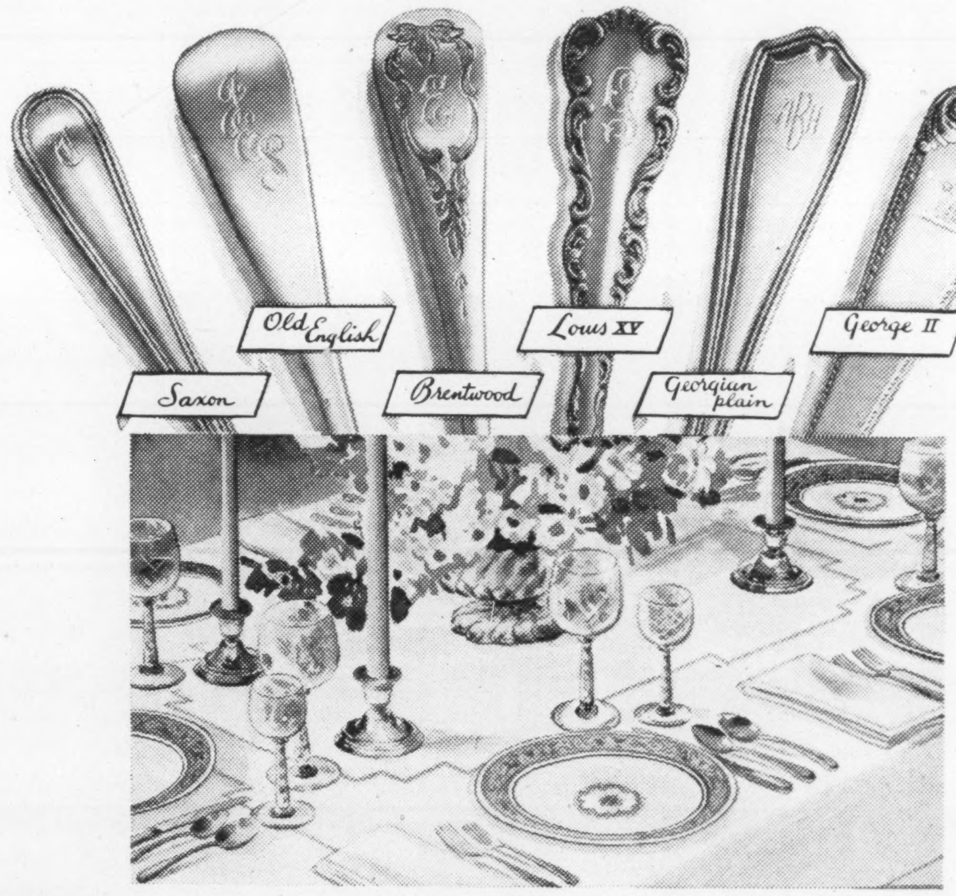

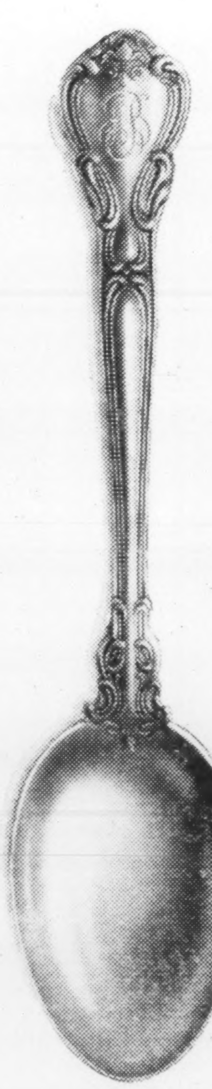

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PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO GOVERNMENT PURCHASE TAX

Merchant Seamen Are Also Behind the Guns

By DUNCAN WEBB

A naval hospital ship wouldn't take aboard a wounded merchant seaman. In Africa merchant navymen weren't allowed to use the only canteen run by white people.

These and other incidents are told by the author, a member of the merchant navy, as examples of the widespread discrimination against merchant seamen.

It is time we realized, he says, that the men on the merchant ships also man guns—and are proud of it.

ON BEHALF of all merchant seamen I protest against the ruling that we are civilians, not fighting men. And this is why I do so.

In the dark days, when ships were being sunk faster than we could build them, you were glad of us at any price. You were even more pleased when you found that a merchant seaman, dressed in his dirty blue dungarees, was capable of firing a four-inch gun against submarines or bringing down Focke-Wulfs with a 3.7 A.A. gun or blazing pitifully away at an armored Heinkel with a .303 strip Lewis, even though the rules of war state that any non-combatant carrying firearms is liable to be shot.

Technically, then, we were still civilians, merely firing our gun in defence of ourselves—and incidentally British troops who were being transported by ship, and Allied arms and ammunition and food and supplies.

I remember, while serving as a quartermaster in a hospital ship, in 1940, a merchant seaman fell from a mast and severely injured himself. A boat brought him alongside our ship. He was placed on a stretcher.

While he was being hauled aboard the ship an officer shouted. "Who said that man could come aboard here? He'll have to go ashore to the civvy hospital."

We were based on Freetown, West Africa. The civilian hospital there, compared with the modern equipment of our naval hospital ships, was like comparing a model T Ford with a Rolls-Royce.

They lowered the man down into the boat again. When they got ashore, about half a mile from the civilian hospital, he was dead.

Couldn't Go to Fleet Movie

Merchant seamen stayed weeks and months in Freetown in those days. Being a member of the crew of a naval hospital ship, I did a commission lasting 14 months.

But we were forbidden to visit the Fleet movie in the depot ship. We were not allowed to buy white uniform or clothes from Naafi. We were not allowed in the Naafi canteen—the only entertainment establishment run by white people—and had to rely on what Arabs and half-civilized Negroes from the bush could offer us.

Dozens of times, during my four years at sea this war, I have been refused cups of tea at Y.M.C.A. stalls—"because I was a civilian."

I remember being stranded one night in a British port, and because I was refused admittance to all the Service hostelries had to ask permission to sleep in a police station.

I remember once asking a naval dentist to extract a decayed tooth. "Well," he said, "I'm not supposed to. But if you will make me a canvas tool bag I'll draw your tooth."

The reason for all this nonsense is that no merchant ship was—at one time—allowed to carry a gun forward of her bridge. Providing the gun was mounted aft, then, technically, it was only a weapon of defence. A gun mounted forward is a weapon of offence, and its crew belligerents of the first water.

Now, merchant seamen have never waited for the enemy to attack. If they saw him they did their best to eliminate him. They were out to kill as many Germans and destroy as many German craft as they could—and I for one enjoyed doing it.

Now the matter has gone beyond technicalities. Merchant ships do carry guns forward—as far forward as they can. They are carried for one purpose—the purpose of eliminating Germans.

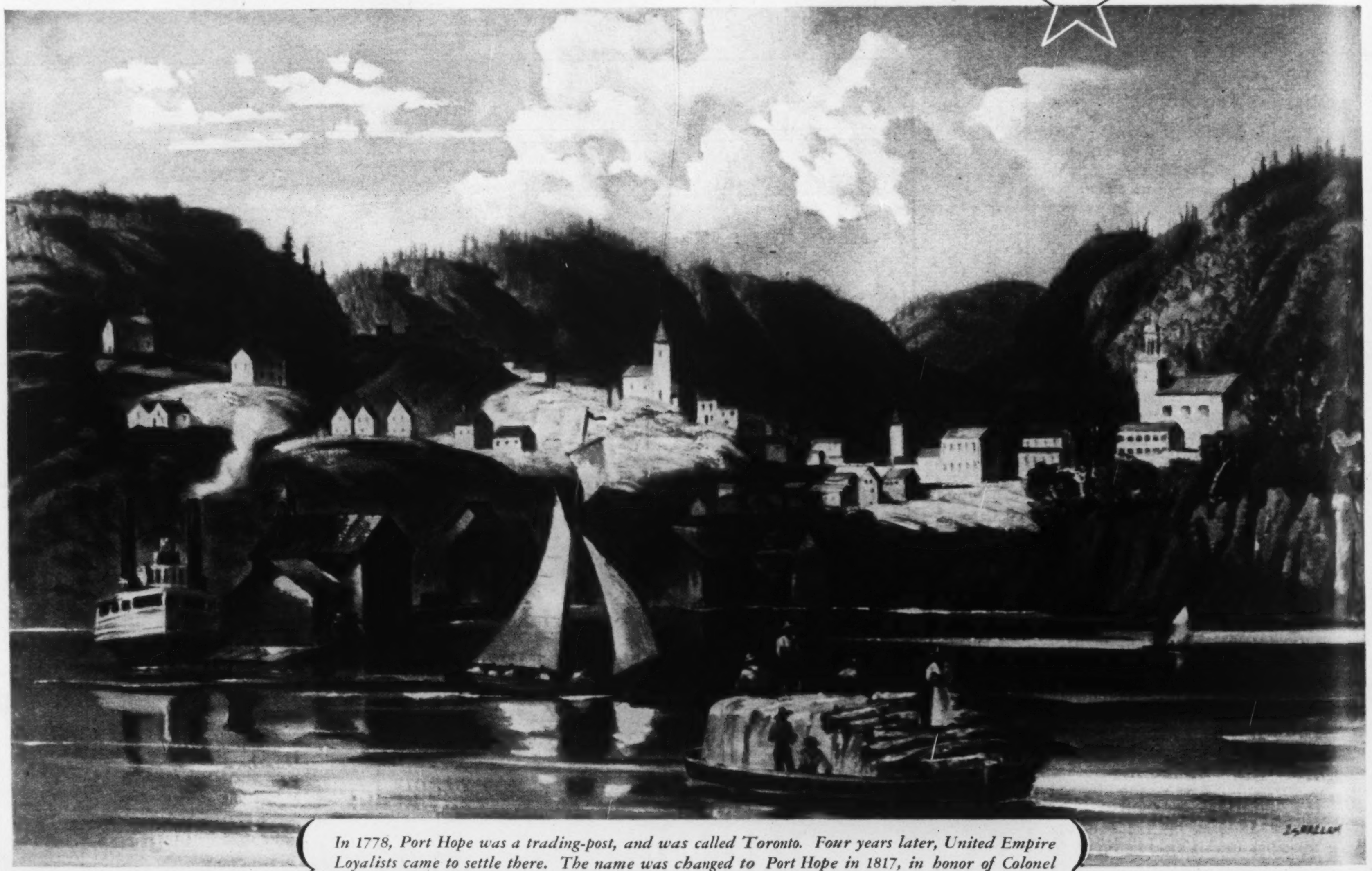
The merchant seaman is the first to admit it. He is proud of it. And because he forms part of the crew of that forward gun, and other guns forward of the bridge, he automatically becomes a fighting man—a belligerent of the first water.

The people who deny merchant seamen the right to Service pensions, entry into Service hospitals, and reinstatement to their pre-war jobs, might be well advised to take a trip to sea and see how much fighting there is to be done by merchant seamen.

For their special benefit I recommend a trip to Murmansk any time from now until next May.

Eight little pineapples all in a row augment the argument these two Yank soldiers can put up, if and when the Japs care to challenge them in their machine gun post on Leyte.

THE BRIGHT STAR OF PEACE



In 1778, Port Hope was a trading-post, and was called Toronto. Four years later, United Empire Loyalists came to settle there. The name was changed to Port Hope in 1817, in honor of Colonel Henry Hope, then Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. From an engraving by W. H. Bartlett in 1840, and now in the John Ross Robertson collection, Toronto Public Libraries.

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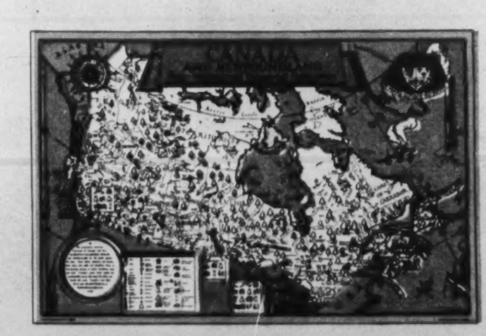
Let us have faith in this Canada Unlimited of ours. For Christmas, give Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates and Stamps. They, too, are bright stars of Peace, weapons of Victory, shining upon a fearless future in a Canada Unlimited.



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Soviet Power Capacity Increasing Rapidly

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

Despite great destruction by the Germans, electric power production in Russia is increasing. Damaged plants are being rapidly repaired and new plants are being constructed at a rapid rate. New construction last year alone was as much as during two years of the First Five Year Plan.

Mr. Davies estimates that by the end of the war Russia will rank second only to the United States in total output of electric power.

AS COMPARED to Canada the Soviet Union's per capita production of electric power is small. After all Canada is the first in the world. Nevertheless, despite war, the Soviet Union is straining all efforts to build new hydro and other power plants, and during the past two years has achieved successes of such magnitude as to deserve the full attention of the world.

Per capita electric power in a modern civilization is a gauge of economic and military strength and the degree of prosperity. The total output of electricity may be said to determine a nation's position in the world. In this as in other things the Soviet Union intends to occupy, if not the first, then one of the first three places.

To the world outside, the outstanding example of Soviet power progress was the Dnieper dam. While returning from the Crimea in the company of other correspondents, our plane flew over the Dnieper dam which, it will be remembered, had been blown up in 1941 during the Russian retreat from the Ukraine. At the time this heroic action was hailed as proof of Russia's intention to fight to the end. There were not many then who believed that the Red Army would write as brilliant a record as it has.

As we flew over the dam, we could see the huge gash caused by the enormous amount of explosive set off by the Russians. Even from the air signs of activity could be seen, and many thousands of people resembling ants were busying themselves on both sides of the river. The number of workers employed in reconstructing the dam exceeds 20,000 and some of the power installations have already been repaired. The full task of rebuilding probably will take a number of years.

Not many understood at the time the Dnieper dam was blown up that this was only one of many losses of power capacity to Soviet industry. Today it is known that many huge electric power plants were wrecked, mainly by the enemy, including those of Kiev, Kharkov, Odessa, Gomel, Orel, Kursk and the hydro-electric installations along the Volkhov River.

Needed for Industry

As industries from overrun regions trekked eastwards, the major problem facing them in each case was that of obtaining sufficient power. And so, side by side with the job of moving plants, of transferring hundreds of thousands of workers, and of developing new sources of supply, the Russians began a furious race to build more electric power plants.

The success achieved can be judged by the following: in 1943 more power plants were brought into production than at any other time in the history of the Soviet Union. The People's Commissariat for electric power stations brought into use during the year 45 turbines and 61 boiler installations, which was four times more turbines and five times more boilers than in 1940. In addition to this, various industries built and started 70 turbines with a total output of about one-third of those mentioned above.

In 1943, the third year of the war, the Soviet Union built as many power stations as during two years of the First Five-Year Plan. In 1944 as many power plants will be launched as were built during the whole First Five-Year Plan and of equal output. How huge this output will be can easily be seen when it is remembered that one of the many hydro installations finished during the First Five-Year Plan was the Dnieper dam.

Among the new turbines installed is the largest 100,000 kilowatt turbine in Europe which supplies power at the Chelyabinsk plant.

In line with the general tendency to move the centre of gravity of Soviet industries eastward, three-fifths of all new power plants constructed during the war years were built in the eastern regions of the country and especially in the Urals. Among the new plants in the area, each one indicating a new or greatly expanded industrial centre, are those of Chelyabinsk in the Urals. Krasnoyarsk in Western Siberia, Bezymyanskaya on the east side of the Volga near Kuibyshev, Novosibirsk in Western Siberia, Ak-Tepe, Ak-Kavak, lower Boz-Sui and Salar in Uzbekistan.

In addition, some of the old stations have been so expanded as to represent practically new enterprises. Such is, for example, the Krasnogorsk station in the Urals, the output of which has been increased by five times.

Rebuilding Wrecked Plants

While continuing the construction of new power plants, Soviet industry is working at full speed to rebuild those wrecked by the Germans in formerly occupied territories. Major attention is being devoted to the reconstruction of the electric power plants in the Donets Basin, a prerequisite for the reconstruction of Donets industries as a whole. Although the Germans were driven out of the Basin only a year ago, most of the power plants are operating to some extent. The people of Kharkov Krasnodar, Rostov, Stalingrad, and even the recently liberated Odessa, have been enjoying electric light and power for quite some time. But there still remain to be rebuilt such stations as those of Sevastopol, Simferopol, Gomel and other cities.

I saw the ruined plants in Odessa and Stalingrad, and I must admit that it almost defies imagination to understand how the Russians have managed to reconstruct plants wrecked so thoroughly. Nevertheless I had a hint of this during the visit to Odessa. At that time, only five days after the entrance of the Red Army, posters were placed at street corners in which the citizenry was ordered to register immediately all sources of electric power production such as gasoline and other engines. These were to be collected and assembled at central points and their joint power used for running machines with which to repair single portions of the blasted power plants. Everything that can be repaired is salvaged, and meanwhile trains, trucks and even airplanes bring other parts often from the most distant regions of the Soviet Union.

The birth of new power plants and the rebirth of old ones is accompanied by significant advances in the technique of power production. A few years ago, Professor L. K. Ramzin invented a new type of boiler which produces high efficiency under very high pressures. But such high pressures are only possible in certain circumstances and until recently it was believed that the Ramzin boiler was inapplicable when high pressures were unavailable. However during the expansion of the Krasnogorsk station engineers adopted the Ramzin boiler to medium pressures. In doing this, new methods of construction were used which permitted the assembly of huge boiler installations in 65-90 days as compared to 150-180 days before the war.

War conditions make it quite impossible to obtain any reliable figures as to Soviet power output. But it is evident from statements made by I. Dmitriev, the People's Vice Commissar for electric power stations of the USSR, that the total output in kilowatts, despite the fact that many stations in formerly occupied regions are either working only partially or not at all, is greater for the whole of the Soviet Union than it was before the war. It is almost certain that victory will find the Soviet Union second in the world in the total output of electric power, only after the United States, and fourth or fifth from the point of view of per capita output, exceeded only by Canada, the United States, possibly Sweden and Great Britain.

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Script Writer Thinks Canadian Scripts Better than American

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

I HAVE a letter, Doctor, as they say on the Dr. I. Q. program. It is from a radio script writer, Horace Brown of Dunbarton, Ontario.

Mr. Brown says:

"Your chat in a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT with Andrew Allan of the C.B.C. interested me greatly. Andrew has done and is doing a mighty fine job for the Canadian author and actor of the airwaves, and is striving to achieve a new approach to Canadian radio drama. I was personally struck by one thing, in that Andrew listed Joseph Schull's 'The Lucky Devil' for production on 'Stage 5', because, when I was script editor in Ottawa in 1935 for the old Canadian Radio Commission, I recommended this play of Joe's for production, but nothing came of it. Perhaps it is not so much that the Canadian radio authors have improved, but that Canadian radio production has at last, ten years later, caught up with its authors. I am sure Andrew will bear me out in this, as he was, at that time, a very competent radio author, particularly of plays with an historical meaning, and his fine production efforts today reflect this early and thorough training. Andrew is, I believe, a good producer because he is first of all a good author. He has been through the mill, and he knows how slowly those mills grind.

"You say in your article: 'According to Allan, the plays written by Canadians are up to the standard of many American scripts! Here Andrew and I part company. The plays written by Canadians, on the average, are *better* than American scripts, Corwin and Oboler included. They are fresher, and more attuned to radio. They are not inhibited by a constant and watchful commercialism. It has been my contention for years that we write better radio drama in Canada than almost anywhere else in the world, and that, in the main, we play it better. And I don't mean that comparably, either; I mean it standing on its own two, growing feet.

"SPEAKING as one who has not written serious radio drama for a couple of years, I found your list of Canadian radio authors most inadequate. You seem to have left out all those making money at the game. Leaps to my mind the name of my good friend, Dean Hughes, author of that champion long-distance C.B.C. Farm Broadcast serial, 'The Craigs'. Or the name of Don Henshaw, author these many war years of the Victory Star Shows. How about Don Bassett, with 'L for Lankie', or the Edges, Ernie and Kay, with 'Soldier's Wife' and 'Canadian Cavalcade' and what have you? Give a thought to Sydney S. Brown (no relation), who not only authors, but also produces. And Harry E. Foster (not Red, but his P.E.I. namesake). Where's Ann Marriott from the Coast, and Leslie McFarlane, that honest author of pulps? Come again with that great story-teller, the C.B.C.'s own Mary Grannan, of 'Just Mary' fame, who should be listed as one of the great child story writers of this age. Then there's veteran William Strange, Commander in the Navy, and author and producer of 'Fighting Navy'. What of Estelle Fox and Alan King ("Portrait of a Woman") and Elsie Park Gowan, and Alistair Grosart, and Thomas Tweed and Ben Lepkin (the delightful twosome) and Pat Joudry ("Penny's Diary") and John Bethune (Andrew Allan's collaborator on some rattling good plays)?

"Your remarks about Canadian radio actors have my hearty concurrence. I had an argument only the other day with a Toronto station over the merits of those same actors. I believe that station is still convinced that I'm crazy because I was quite vehement in stating that those actors could tackle any job of acting you put in front of them. However, that station and I may agree, yet, and if we do, I'll be producing a series of dramas with an occult touch; it's just a question of time until we realize what talent there is under our very noses. Trouble is, by the time we realize it, it's gone to the States where *both* the pay and the recognition are better. Artists don't leave this country just to make more money, they leave to get a place where there are those who can understand and applaud their work. Right?

"AGAIN, let me add to your list of competent actors, this again with no thought of leaving anyone out, but just trying to add in some you omitted: Roxana Bond, Alex. McKee, Joe Carr, Lister Sinclair and Larry Burford.

"How does one get to be a radio writer or actor or producer?

"That's also a question from your article . . . and you add, I believe seriously, 'via the Little Theatre movement.'

"Go over your list and mine, and for every writer you find with newspaper experience I'll give you a plugged nickel, and for every writer with Little Theatre experience a real nickel. You see, I'm not risking much in the way of real nickels, but you're liable to get a lot of plugged ones. Shame on you! As an old alumnus, you should know most writers require newspaper training even more than a university degree or what have you? If other writers' experience with the Little Theatre is the same as mine, you'll find a lot of radio authors who got their first taste of real snobbery and affectation in that rarefied atmosphere.

"And with the actors, particularly the older members of that group, you'll inevitably find professional stage experience and lots of it."

That's an interesting letter from a man who was named two years in a row (1941 and 1942) as the outstanding radio author for Canada by W. S. Milne in the review of "Letters in Canada" for the University of Toronto Quarterly. In those two years he wrote and sold more radio plays than any other Canadian author, especially to the C.B.C. In 1942 he wrote 63 half-hour plays, each one complete in itself, and sold 54 of them. Since then he has disposed of some of the other nine.

In 1943 and 1944 Brown didn't write any radio plays, but he did write radio copy for "Highlights for Today" — "In the Spotlight" and the Seventh Victory Loan. After a while in an advertising agency he has decided to go back to free-lance writing where he says he can make more money.

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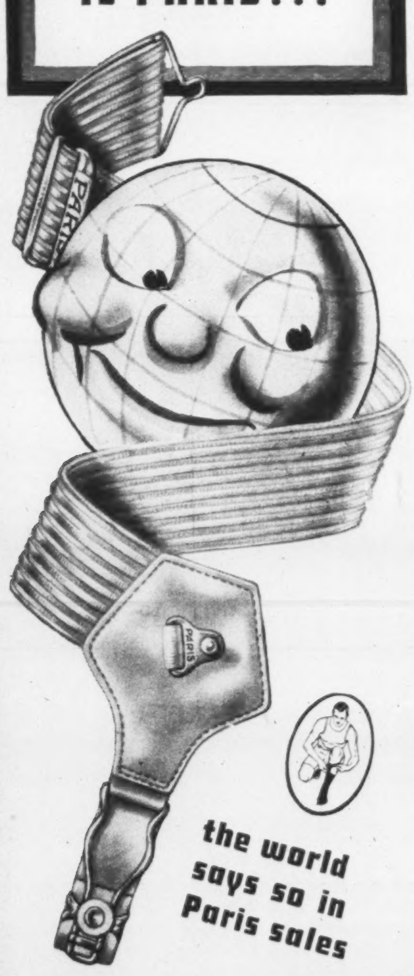

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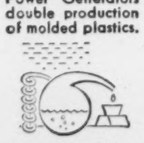

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Elaborating on a Masterpiece in a Most Interesting Way

SAMUEL JOHNSON, a biography by Joseph Wood Krutch. (Oxford, $4.50.)

FOR most of us the only clear view of the later Eighteenth Century in London was provided by a Scottish wise man—and fool—named James Boswell. Lazy, rakish, cocky, he was at the same time diligent, serious and reverent. He never deserved the scorn of Carlyle and Macaulay for there was a strain of truth in the man which forbade him to be a toady, and sufficient learning to draw him into the company of learning. He found in Dr. Samuel Johnson, an untidy literary hack, his ideal man, and by dint of clarity of seeing and hearing and writing produced the ablest biography in English.

For a *Life* succeeds only as the subject is made alive and Johnson, as a type of his times, is still as near an acquaintance as the man next door. You laugh with him, but you don't laugh at him, even though he was a hard-boiled Tory, a Church-and-King man, a fuzzy classicist, and everything else that in these times is outmoded. For under the man's hard and even scaly integument was a *man*, tender of spirit, courageous, independent, perhaps even radical. If he was rude, he was still the flower of courtesy; if he was hated, he was more generally beloved. He was a living paradox and the writer who pictured him in all phases was no common popinjay; but almost a genius.

It is true that Boswell's *Life* has vacancies and imperfections of organization such as may shock a modern biographer. It is true also that much information concerning Mrs. Thrale and Fanny Burney has come to light in recent years. But it is also true that little of it has altered in any important degree the rounded picture that "Bozzy" painted.

Yet this new biography is valuable in that it assembles everything known about the lexicographer, and "harmless drudge", and plots the orbits of the literary and artistic stars revolving about him. For one cannot know too much about a friend, and Johnson has long been the close neighbor of every lover of English literature. Nevertheless sometimes one misses in Mr. Krutch's book the little touches of human custom which Boswell almost never missed; such as Johnson's shout at the near prospect of a dinner: "Frank, a clean shirt!"

Sublimely Impractical

BABES IN THE WOOD, by Marion Sturges-Jones. Illustrated by Shermund. (Oxford, $3.00.)

THE unusual daughter of a stately Montreal family had "talent" and got a minor part in a play starring James K. Hackett. Next season she "walked on" in *The Sporting Duchess*. Then her professional career ended, but she was stage-struck all her life, even after she married a Philadelphia editorial writer, who was an Englishman and a school-friend of C. Aubrey Smith. They lived on the fringe of the theatre, found all their friends among players, lived o'nights and slept o'days, and brought up their daughter in this Bohemian atmosphere. Mother was sweet and hilariously impractical, continuing until her hair was grey to be a bubbling, girlish *ingenue*. Daughter, in a surge of anxiety, took a business course and became a stenographer in the Quartermaster's Depot. In the general madness of war-preparation she found herself, at eighteen, an important Army executive. In this gay book she recalls the minor insanities of herself and her family. All the chapters are amusing, but the effort of Montreal relatives to induce Mother to "rest" at Bobcaygeon, Ont., is one of the best.

Literary Trends

THE SHAPE OF BOOKS TO COME, by J. Donald Adams. (Macmillans, $3.50.)

FOR many years Mr. Adams has been surveying the literary scene from the office of the New York *Times*, evaluating separate American books by thousands, and discerning trends both in theory and practice. He concerns himself chiefly with the novel, mentioning once again, as many others have mentioned, the infrequency of that happiest of conjunctions when the skilful report or criticism of life is also a triumph of artistic design. Henry James was so concerned with the architecture of his fictions that the content was either trivial or obscure. Tolstoi was at the other extreme. The life of *War and Peace* over-ran structural lines.

Starting from William Dean Howells and Mark Twain, he marches down the years observing the gradual approach to the frankness—and brutality—of Dreiser and Hemingway, and remarks that America was treading in the footsteps of France—twenty years after. His criticism of some of the leading writers of the Era of Frustration is soundly based, going in parallel with his appreciation of their sincerity.

But he believes that the time of total concern with the ugliness of life is passing. He looks for a revival of interest in spiritual values which still exist no matter how vigorously their existence has been denied. This is a book at once irritating and convincing, and should have a wide circulation—particularly in Colleges and places where literary and artistic tastes lurk in corners.

The Melendy Clan

THEN THEY WERE FIVE, by Elizabeth Enright. (Oxford, $2.50.)

By MARY DALE MUIR

THERE was Rush who caught little notes by the tails as they went flying by, Randy who ripped out sweaters at night because of dropped stitches, Mona who imagined herself as Ophelia, and Oliver who caught fish—caterpillars and fish. Then there was Mark Herron adopted into the family and to life at the Four-Story Mistake.

Add to these a cheery humor,—mix them with human understanding and you have a story such as this, to appeal to youthful hearts everywhere—particularly to the hearts of readers of "Thimble Summer" and "The Four-Story Mistake."

Doing Wonders

ANN BARTLETT IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, by Martha Johnson. (Oxford, $2.50.)

By MARY DALE MUIR

HERE is a story to appeal to the 'teen-ager with whom even obvious weaknesses in the writing technique do not count. Plot and incident are possible—if not probable—in such days as these but Ann Bartlett, heroine, is just a bit too much "the slave of duty".

UNDERSTANDING THE YOUNG CHILD

By DR. W. E. BLATZ,
Director of the Institute for Child Study, University of Toronto

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Dr. Blatz is now internationally famous for his work in the field of child study and especially for his recent contribution to the organization of emergency wartime nurseries in Britain. In this brilliant book he poses many important questions and seeks intelligent solutions: What is my child going to be? What specific traits would I like to see in him as he grows up? How can I arrange for these results? Why should I do so? The nursery school is shown to be, not a luxury, but a necessity. The philosophy of education for the child must begin with education of the parent. A list of children's books used at the Toronto Nursery School and a detailed programme of its activities are included.

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AUTHOR OF THORN-APPLE TREE

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THE BOOKSHELF

"Billy Bishop" Warns Against Discounting Aero Progress

WINGED PEACE, by Air Marshal William A. Bishop, V.C., C.B., D.S.O. and Bar, D.F.C., LL.D., Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre. (Macmillans, $3.50.)

WHEN the first Great War ended a Cabinet Minister at Ottawa assured Bishop, Barker and others that there was no commercial future for aviation. And at this moment thousands of other Eminents in all countries are putting finger-tips together and chanting the same refrain. Conservatism has merits, until it declines into dunderheaded refusal to see what is plainly before the eyes.

This book is written as a warning. The sense of urgency is in every page. For the world is face to face with a revolution. All settled ideas about transportation and nationalism and war are done for. So, if the leaders of the people and the people themselves refuse to adjust themselves to facts, if they cling to tradition and prejudice, a new war will arise terrible beyond imagination to conceive. If in the present imperfect air-technique one-third of all the houses in Great Britain have been destroyed or damaged what of the near future when rocket and jet propulsion are perfected, when the Atlantic will be crossed in three hours and when no community in any part of the world will be "safe?"

The rate of improvement in air-transport is so rapid that the best plane of today may be obsolete within weeks. Inventors and engineers are miles ahead of the people and their leaders. The fantastic dreams of today are realized tomorrow.

Besides, nations that formerly were months apart are only hours apart now. Montreal used to be a summer port. But ice does not stop an aeroplane coming to that city in winter. What price the Northwest Passage now, when aeroplanes cross the North Pole on the short hop to Moscow? Isolation from the world is a dead issue.

Air-Marshal Bishop, V.C., C.B. etc. etc. has produced a book on the history and prospects of aviation that radiates his own energy. The story of the flying men of the first war, reckless devils, all of them, is lighted with scores of gallantry-flares. One has to do with Major W. G. Barker, whose command was facing the Austrians. He sent the following message to his opponents:

"Major W. G. Barker, D.S.O., M.C., and the officers under his command present their compliments to Captain Bromoswky, Rither von Fiala, Captain Havratil and the pilots under their command and request the pleasure and honor of meeting in the air. In order to save . . . the gentlemen of their party the inconvenience of searching for them, Major Barker and his officers will bomb Godega Aerodrome at 10 a.m. daily for the ensuing fortnight."

We recommend this fascinating and powerful book to all sorts and conditions of men; particularly to those whose minds are not already completely ossified.

Cheerful Inanities

IS IT ANYONE WE KNOW, a book of Cartoons by George Price. (Oxford, $3.00.)

OF ALL the cartoonists the maddest is George Price. He has the riff-raff going in for butlers and other Society stuff, and the Social leaders behaving like riff-raff. He has a tramp milking, and the cow turning to say "Gently, please; it's Mother's Day." He has a hill-billy grandpa shooting the radio to get rid of Walter Winchell. Given a cross-eyed idea, Price can illuminate it with his uncanny pen-work until all who see the finished product get stitches. This is surely "the people's fireside companion" for a long while.

The Beautiful Past

THE HIGHER HILL, a novel, by Grace Campbell. (Collins, $2.75.)

SCENERY is worth describing. So are the many homely details of farm-work, inside and out. But they are background detail in a proper novel, which comes alive only by human conflict, and so, are of secondary importance. However gracefully the sights and sounds and smells of Glengarry County are realized—and no one can do this better than Grace Campbell—the tale has no drama, no surge of passion to command the reader's interest. It tells of Felicity MacKay, wanting to be an artist, but marrying a stormy farmer and ex-voyager who had been with Fraser in the discovery of a famous Rocky Mountain river. For the period is in the early 1800's and the threat of war is in the air. She lives happily, despite small annoyances, until the war takes her man away. And then she waits and grieves—until at last he comes home. The characters are well-drawn, but they *do* too little. A curious anachronism appears when a Montreal artist speaks of Rosa Bonheur ten years before she was born.

But for lovers of past peace among pioneers in a placid and lovely countryside the book has an appeal. Frank Carmichael has provided some distinguished illustrations.

The Hard Boiled

HEMINGWAY, a "Viking Portable," edited by Malcolm Cowley, and containing the complete text of "The Sun Also Rises," with lengthy selections from other works. (Macmillans, $2.75).

FOR those who find all fullness in Hemingway this convenient, well-printed edition will be most welcome.

Lessons of Revolution

REVOLUTIONS IN RUSSIA, by G. R. Treviranus (Musson, $4.00.)

By J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

THE author of this book is a German, and was for more than ten years a member of the Reichstag, including two years as a member of the Bruening Cabinet. Since escaping to freedom he has lived in Ontario and the United States. He presents a graphic historical review of revolutions in Russia from the early years of the nineteenth century in an interesting and informative narrative. The facts are presented in an unbiased and sympathetic manner, and the author draws lessons therefrom for the Western World.

The Russian peasant, even under the Czar, retained a certain sense of individuality and did not too readily conform to the cast-iron system of collectivism.

When Lenin promised all land for keeps, the peasants lustily joined in the splitting up of the estates, but did not enjoy the booty for long. Strong pressure was brought upon the peasantry to form collectives, with the result that they were irked by the change in policy and resorted to arms. That was in the spring of 1930. The troops were called out, but they wavered when it came to firing on their own kin. The troops were withdrawn and Stalin delivered a speech in which he said that the collectives could not be organized by force, and that it should be voluntary and adapted to the various conditions throughout the Union.

Mr. Treviranus says that "the Russian Revolution did not succeed in the impossible task of equating the unequal. What Christianity calls the equality of man is equity before God, equal rights before the judge, not equality within society. Within society men are and will be unequal." But Mr. Treviranus contends that the Russian Revolution, with its godless idealism, has played an important part in the evolution of mankind. "Atheism is a recurrent process of purifying religiousness," he says. "In a sense, Bolshevism has opened the road to a Christian revival in Russia among the great conservative peasant body."

This is a timely book, and one that should be read by all who desire to judge fairly what has been happening in Russia, and who would apply its lessons to our western democracy.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

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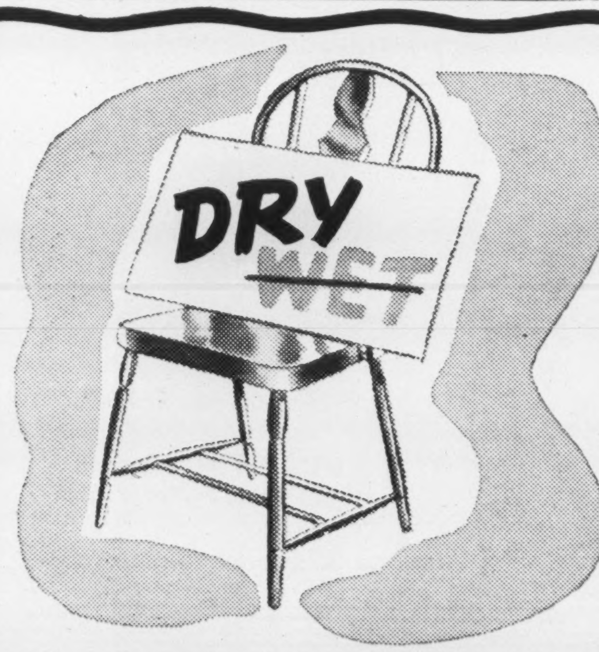

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THE BOOKSHELF

Striking Novel of Old Halifax; A Third Book by Emily Carr

ROGER SUDDEN, a novel, by Thomas H. Raddall. (McClelland and Stewart, $3.00.)

By D. P. O'HEARN

IN ROGER SUDDEN Mr. Raddall has an exciting book dealing with the founding of Halifax and the final overthrow of the French in Nova Scotia, one of the most dramatic periods in Canadian history. He handles his material admirably keeping his narrative in flow and not dwelling unduly on the dress, topics or idiosyncrasies of the times as less expert authors of this type of work are likely to do. The result is a crisp moving picture in contrast to what might be a stereoscopic view.

The hero is a disillusioned Jacobite who leaves England to seek his fortune in His Majesty's new settlement of Halifax. And this is not quite so trite as it sounds for there were a good number of just such among Halifax's early settlers. Several found both fortune and adventure, though few to the extremes enjoyed by Mr. Raddall's hero. He sampled all the major excitements of the first nine years: the settling of the town, capture by Indians, the expulsion of the Acadians and the siege of Louisbourg. A varied course for any character of fiction, but Mr. Raddall makes it completely plausible.

The pictures of early Nova Scotia are both accurate and pleasing. The few early settlers that figure more prominently are typical and are treated sympathetically. The handling of Indian life produces a telling picture. Perhaps Mr. Raddall introduces some characters who have little pretext for making an appearance; notably, Sudden's Cousin Penelope, and he uses coincidence a little too freely. Still the tale is genuinely good, and well written. Besides, as a contribution towards a wider knowledge of Canadian history it is most valuable.

On Being a Landlady

THE HOUSE OF ALL SORTS, by Emily Carr. (Oxford, $3.00.)

THAT gallant lady who stayed with her dream, against all advice and criticism, until she had realized it, has been halted by one or two "strokes" but not stopped; even by them. In her maturity, after having won through as a painter of genius, she began to write, producing *Klee Wyck* and *The Book of Small*, both of literary distinction.

Here she is again, reviewing the old times of doubt when she had to rent rooms of her big house in order to live. One by one she reviews the various renters; a few gracious and kind, but the rest, all the way from tough to unspeakable. But even for these last she has more pity than anger, and all the way along her humor lightens the tale. She paints with words as vigorously as with paint; and "no one can say fairer than that."

Short Homilies

WEDNESDAY MORNING, by Robert John Renison. (McClelland and Stewart, $2.50.)

THE Bishop of Moosonee, formerly Rector of St. Paul's, Toronto, has contributed once a week, through some years, a sermonette to the editorial page of *The Globe and Mail*. As one re-reads them, in this select collection, the energy and taste of the writer are even more impressive. The brevity of the articles, and their general theme, make the book most useful for a bedside pick-up.

Vivid War-Pictures

ALL CLEAR, CANADA by Jim Wright, illustrations by Ruskin. Copp, Clark, $2.00.)

UNDER the title "Sea" the author of this book tells in complete detail the life and work of a stoker of a tramp ship in convoy for Great Britain. When within sight of harbor a torpedo strikes. Thirty out of forty-seven men are either wounded or missing.

Then comes a chapter entitled "Air," and what happens to the crew of a bomber that comes down at sea. And then, "Land" and the trouble at Dieppe. The stories are told in sharp-edged English, the characterization is admirable and the suspense maintained.

The epilogue is a conversation in the Maple Leaf Club in London on how to transfer to Canada the brotherhood and community spirit to be found in the armed services. It is vigorous, straight talk, aimed at the civilian who has no interests but his own.

In The Fur Country

PHANTOM FUR THIEVES, by Charles Clay. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

HERE is a knock-out for early 'teen-age boys; north country hunting, camping, trapping and mushing with fur-bales; and a stirring mystery thrown in. Mr. Clay lived for three years in Northern Canada and has the talent of transferring the "feel" of the country to dependable and lively English.

Junior Mystery

THE GREAT GOLD PIECE MYSTERY, by Elizabeth Honness. (Oxford Press, $2.50.)

By MARY DALE MUIR

A HAUNTED house! Tree Thieves to capture! Missing gold to search for! These are the parts of the mystery solved by David and Rob and Sally—a mystery to intrigue boy and girl readers everywhere.

Three Great Months

THE OXFORD PERIODICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR, by Edgar McInnis, April to June, 1944. (Oxford, 25c.)

ONE of the features of this excellent review of a vital period is the explanation of the Allied diplomatic front towards Spain, Turkey and Sweden. The decline of the neutral belief that Germany was invincible greatly aided the Allied effort to shut off vital war materials from neutral territory. The description of the Italian campaign and of the Normandy landing is admirable.

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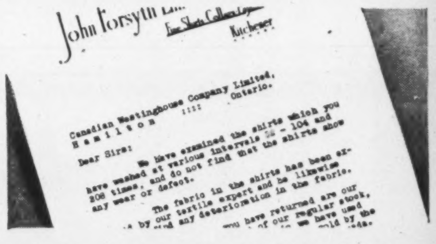

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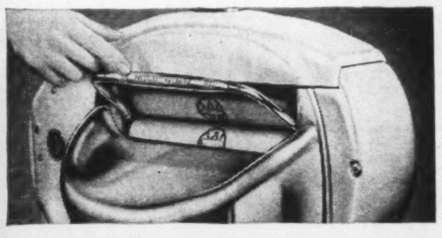

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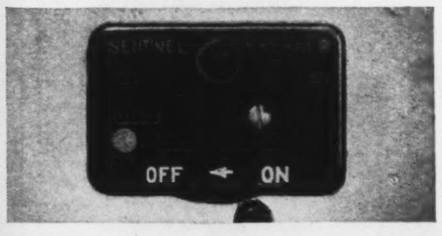

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Ingenuity and High Standards Have Created a Canadian Toy Industry

By FLORENCE KING

"CANADIAN-made toys today are second to none," says Mr. E. B. Reynolds, and he ought to know. He is Director of Toys, Games and Playthings for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in Ottawa, and every new made-in-Canada toy stops on his desk enroute to Christmas stockings and gift piles under the tree.

Mr. Reynolds looks like a clean-shaven Santa himself, particularly when his eyes are flashing and his cheeks red with indignation when someone has dared suggest that toys made in Canada since the war began are not as good or as varied as toys made elsewhere.

"Before the war," Mr. Reynolds explains, "Canada produced very few toys.... with one or two notable exceptions. Many people are surprised to learn that the largest doll-manufacturing plant in the British Empire is in Canada. Before the job of making our own toys landed on us, millions of dollars were spent for toys made in Great Britain, Japan, Germany and the United States. When war broke out, these sources were cut off, and Canadians had to decide whether their children would do without playthings or meet the need themselves. Today, instead of a score or so, there are about 250 firms and individuals making toys in Canada. And mighty fine toys they are, too. Look at this."

Mr. Reynolds reached into his desk drawer and produced an appealing little wooden dog. He showed off its fine points proudly. "Look.... he can sit down, stand up, move his eyes up and down, wag his head, shake his tail. A child can't hurt him, and he can't hurt the child. That shiny paint is made of vegetable oils. It's absolutely harmless. In the United States a toy like that would sell for $2.75 to $3.... if they could get it. They'll buy all we produce, but our Canadian children come first. Here in Canada the price is only $2.

"And as for our model aircraft!" He produced, as if by magic, a half-finished airplane body, pretty and light as dandelion fluff. "When a lad gets this set as a gift, he really has something to work on. It looks like this before it's put together." Out of a cardboard box onto his desk rattled some pieces of plywood, a bottle of cement, some paper, and a blueprint. "The man who designed that blueprint is now a Group Captain in the R.C.A.F. Many of the lads who will make up the model from his blueprint will follow in his footsteps. It takes real skill and patience to make up this plane. It will really fly.

Thousands of Toys

"This little engine," and he produced a light metal gas engine from another drawer, "can keep one of the planes in the air for twenty minutes. The Gasquitoes Club in Ottawa holds races every year and awards a cup to the model airplane that flies the longest and farthest. Now those are just two samples of Canadian-made toys. Would you like to see the other 3,000 we've priced and released to the market since February, 1944?" And he led me through a door in his office into any child's dream.... shelves upon shelves of gay and fascinating playthings. They were all carefully ticketed.

When a manufacturer, or an individual, wants to put a new toy or game on the market he must have the price ratified by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Toys already on the market when the price ceiling was established must sell at the price they were marked during the basic period, September 15 to October 11, 1941. All these sample toys are new since then.

A sample of the toy is submitted to the Director of Toys, Games and Playthings, which is under the supervision of the Wood Products and Metal Containers Administration of the WPTB. These samples are then inspected by the Appraisal Committee, three toy buyers whose experience in the toy business totals over 100 years. Their services are voluntary. They examine each sample from several points of view such as play value, durability, construction and appearance, then set the price they consider comparable to the price of similar articles selling in the basic period. At first each toy had to be appraised individually. Now there are several of a kind (for instance there are 28 guns, 11 trucks, and scores of hobby horses) which makes setting comparative prices much simpler.

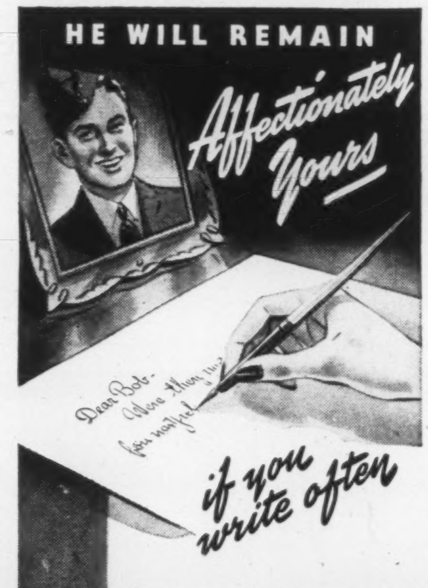
Tommy Guns and Dolls

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board must set a price on every toy sent in for appraisal. But, of course, not every sample toy actually goes on the market. From 300 to 400 samples have never reached the counters because when they are priced not only according to the cost of making, but according to their play value, durability and appearance, the price set would not make them profitable to manufacture, and they are dropped.

Though it is not really part of their job, the Appraisal Committee frequently points out to the would-be toy maker how a new type of wheel or a change in design or material would improve the durability or appearance without increasing the cost. Quite often their suggestions are followed, and a new sample submitted, so much better than the original that the requested price can fairly be granted. It is a real effort to eliminate poorly made, cheaply constructed toys from the Canadian market.

When asked why they kept the three thousand samples on shelves in the back room, when so many children could be made happy with them, Mr. Reynolds replied, "Those samples are a guarantee that the millions of children for whom those toys are bought get the quality their parents pay for. Here is a case in point . . . it's rare, but it happens."

He handed me what looked like identical toy tommy guns, black and wicked looking and noisy enough to suit any junior commando. "This is



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Founded 1877

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"PRELUDE"... the new fragrance by Dorel... has won instant approval by its subtle delicacy of odour and lasting qualities. Like its three popular sisters... "Audace", "Horizon", and "Comete"... this latest creation of Dorel is an exquisite blending of rare ingredients imported from pre-war France, Italy and Spain. Dorel perfumes or colognes make a perfect Christmas and New Year gift.

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AUDACE — Light, daring, whimsical.
2¼ oz. - - - $18.00
½ oz. - - - - 6.00
Dram - - - - 1.25

HORIZON — Sweet and clear as early morning.
COMETE — Rich, warm, romantic.
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Dram - - - - 1.10

PRELUDE — a new, unique subtlety.
½ oz. - - - - $4.00
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"TRIO" Assortment Box containing 1-dram bottle of each of Audace, Horizon, Comete perfumes: $3.25

COMBINATION BOX containing ½ oz. perfume and 2¼ oz. cologne, boxed separately for each of these four fragrances: Audace: $6.75; Horizon: $5.75: Comete: $5.75; Prelude: $4.75

Eau de Cologne in all four odours, 2¼ oz.: $1.50 each

AT MOST GOOD STORES · 44-2R

the sample on which we set the price. And this is the article sold. Look here. The sound chamber is not the same size, nor exactly the same design, nor even as well built. It just isn't the same value. It is the responsibility of the Prices Board to see that quality degradation does not creep in, and that values are maintained."

Most of the toys are made of an exceptionally fine grade of wood. Mr. Reynolds explained that some of the toy manufacturers bought up rejects and off cuts of wood from furniture, airplane or piano companies, which meant the wood was often of excellent quality.

"Will the wood toys find a permanent market after the war, when metal again is available?"

"I would say that to a large extent the good wood toys will remain . . . they are sturdy, attractive, and of very fine craftsmanship. Cheaper metal toys will take the place of cheaper wooden toys because, once the die is made, they can be turned out in greater quantities. The recent removal of United States exchange regulations with respect to imported toys means there will be more metal toys available from the United States. They can turn out larger quantities of these metal toys more cheaply in the States . . . but you can quote me as saying that made-in-Canada wooden toys are unsurpassed. You can see for yourself!"

It is amazing how stream-lining has entered the toy world. Trucks and planes and trains look as though they were designed for the world of tomorrow. "You can't fool children today. They can spot an out-dated train design in no time. That's where a well-designed simplified stream-liner like this wooden train, or truck, is more satisfactory to give . . . and to manufacture . . . than a metal train, complete in every detail. The die for the metal train is expensive to make; and the details become obsolete quickly in the eyes of any up-to-the-minute boy."

Something to Bang

There has been a great improvement in the play value of toys for very young children. One well-made pull piece consisted of a round and a square peg on a gayly colored board on wheels, piled high with removable discs and blocks in many colors.

Another offered rows of tempting colored wooden nails and a hammer for banging them in. The child develops a sense of form, of color, and gets fine practise in using its hands.

For older girls there is attractive furniture ranging from complete sets of miniature dining room, bed room, living room and kitchen furniture to move into a doll's house to junior size suites big enough for a real room, with real mirrors over the dressers. There were handsome wooden hobby horses . . . and not only hobby horses but rocking horses, and rocking ducks and bunnies and lions, to sit on.

There was a long wooden dachshund on wheels, with a lithe, jointed body that wriggled realistically. And beautiful sailboats, copies of real yachts that had sailed the seven seas. They're entered in races just like the yachts they're modelled from. There were children's ironing boards and drafting sets, chemical outfits, swings, and desks and blackboards . . . and sand boxes . . . just name it, and there's a sample on the shelf. Those 150 manufacturers of wooden toys are turning out wonderful stuff.

Babies are not neglected . . . a whole section of the sample room is devoted to cuddly, cosy stuffed toys. Most of these are made in home workshops . . . there are about a hundred of these small businesses. Chintz giraffes nudged satin bunnies, furry pussies crowded near gay birds; and clean and haughty, a realistic woolly pekinese waited to be released from its cellophane wrapping by some excited youngster Christmas morning.

New Christmas decorations also are priced by the Toy Director. An especially attractive centrepiece was made of silver-spattered pine cones mounted on a piece of stump to look like a winter scene. These were made by a refugee from Czechoslovakia, who had come to Canada and settled on a farm north of Montreal. The farm proved unproductive of practically everything but pine trees. However, in 1939, the new Canadian set his family to collecting pine cones; the crop that year was 80,000 cones. With the aid of silver snow, paint, and a lot of ingenuity, they made them into table decorations. Today the sales volume runs into thousands of dollars.

Santa's Workshop

The most famous of Canada's three model aircraft businesses was started by a young group-leader at the YMCA, with a lot of enthusiasm and $25 capital. He now employs fifty men (though some of his best designers are now in the RCAF), and owns a business that is beginning to flirt with a million dollar turnover.

Perhaps toys aren't top essential; but they're pretty important for keeping children busy while their parents are working in war plants. This year sleds have steel runners again, some carts have reclaimed rubber tires, and some plastics appear in babies' balls and toys. As long as Canadians manufacture toys as well made and as varied as his 3,000 samples, Canada will stay in the toy business, Mr. Reynolds believes.

Thanks to Canadian ingenuity and the high standards set by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, this Christmas will find Santa once again well stocked with a fine variety of fine toys for all the good little boys and girls in Canada.

Hedy Lamarr's powder blue pillbox has a scalloped edge, and is swathed in long scarves of the dress fabric.

THE LAST WORD IN TEA IS TWO WORDS { TENDER LEAF

At your grocer's in two convenient sizes . . . also in improved FILTER tea balls.

Blended and packed in Canada

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Here is your ideal kitchen—designed to save time, work and worry and more important—a modern kitchen that will save you money.

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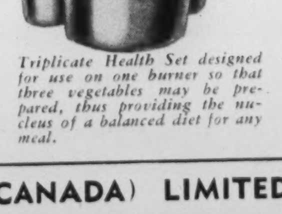
From a saucepan to every type of kitchen equipment, we have available a complete line of cast aluminum cooking utensils for every purpose, in addition to wall cabinets, sinks, drain boards and special fixtures.

For further information write today or call at our Toronto or Montreal showrooms.



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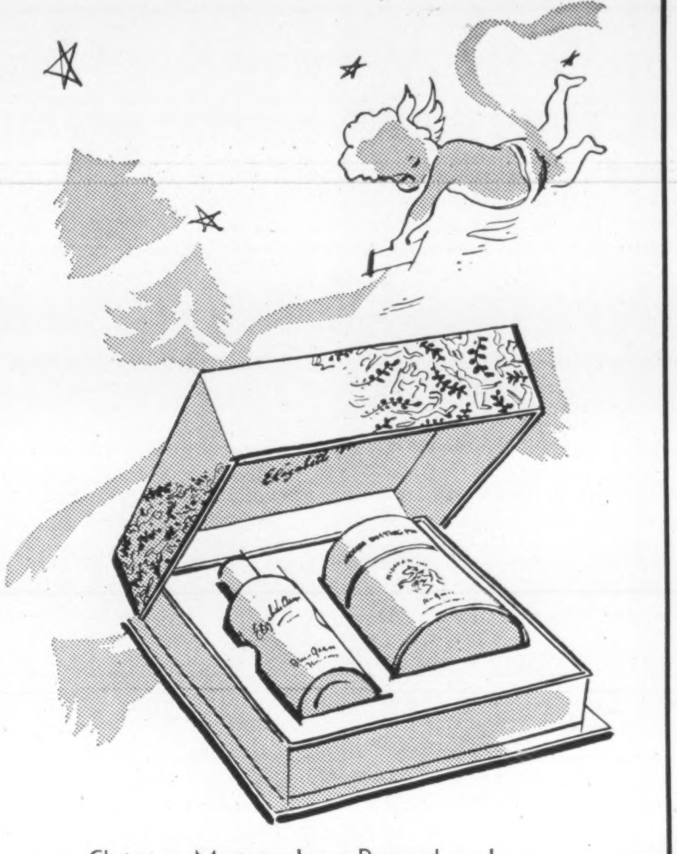

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It comes to her with treasures . . . Blue Grass Flower Mist and Blue Grass Dusting Powder . . . luxurious bath adjuncts, packed in a sumptuous pink and gold paper box . . . and long after the fragrant contents have been used, she'll cherish the box itself, with its lingering sweetness, as a place to keep YOUR precious letters . . . 3.50

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FLEISCHMANN'S fresh YEAST has been the favorite of Canadian Women

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Women the Weaker Sex? Science Says They Are Remarkably Durable

By P. MAURICE STONE

SCIENCE has been spending some of its recent spare time debunking the old saw that women are the weaker sex. In fact, say Messrs. Science, in many ways la femme is the stronger sex.

Let us first deal with this anthropological fact: At conception there are 100 females for every 125 of the male gender. But—at birth there are only 104 of the boy babies to the 100 of the girl babies. It seems that male foetus hasn't the staying power of its so-called weaker sister.

Male stillbirths too, are greater than female; one-third is the scientific estimate. In the case of twins, when but one of male-and-female duos survives, it is far more frequently the male that dies.

When it comes to standing up under climatic conditions, friend female garners the trophies. Not only is she less susceptible to colds, but somebody has gone to the trouble of figuring out that while the average man's winter clothing weighs 8.3 pounds, women's winter garments total an average of but 2.6 pounds.

Admittedly, there is a reason why the ladies can stand zero weather in finer fettle than man. Fatty tissue is the answer. In the ladies the fatty tissue which keeps heat in the body averages 28 per cent, man has but 18 per cent.

Incidentally, the absence of fatty tissues in the male physique is what causes that long angularity and knobbiness. The soft curves the male admires and which women love to be complimented upon and do so much to control, are the by-products of the fatty tissues.

Impersonators' Downfall

It is possible for police and other on-the-look-for-people officials to distinguish a man posing as a woman or vice versa from the real thing. While a man can don a wig, put on make-up, even stuff his figure and don female attire, he can do nothing about the ridge between his eyes. And this is often the impersonator's downfall for in men, the ridge is nearly always bony and prominent, while in women it is smooth and structureless; covered for the ladies, of course, by the excess tissue.

The longer life expectancy of women is no myth. It is even more marked today than it was a half century ago when the contention was loudly aired. Science today backs the statement that women do live longer than men, an average of five years longer. The majority of sixty-year-olds are women, and as the years go by that majority increases until at 90, 100 females over nine-score walk the earth to the accompaniment of but 20 males of equal age.

Excuses here seem to revolve mostly around the more strenuous life of man, but this has its debunkers who ask: What about the risk of maternal mortality that women carry? If their lives are more inactive, is this not a handicap, since a soft life leads to obesity and obesity leads to diabetes and high blood pressure and like diseases? No, say the debunkers, women too, live strenuous lives, it is merely that they are hardier than men.

The physical strength of man is not a boast to which science pays acknowledgement. After all, they say, our social system is such that, bar war, man is expected to do all the manual labor there is to be done in the work-a-day world. Consequently he naturally develops muscles, physique and appetite, all of which, equally and again naturally, lead to strength and bigger build.

To prove this, there are women whose muscles any ditch-digger or pugilist might envy. . . women who are employed in laundries, who are mothers of large families and do housework interminably, women who work in factories, charwomen.

Man does excel in largeness. Among all animals, human or otherwise, the male is the big fellow. Man on the average is one-third stronger than woman (although she can do 80 per cent of man's jobs), and is one-twelfth taller than his opposite sex, and his weight is one-fifth more.

So much for brawn. What about brains? Well, the I.Q. of Mr., Mrs., or Miss Average is about the same except in one sense. Female intelligence stays close to the midpoint of research lists, while that of man varies from top to bottom. Man is either genius or dope. Woman, remarkably stable.

Women are more stable in many other ways, too. For one, they do not give up life as quickly as men, this, contrary to movie scriptwriters' conceptions of life. In the average year, males end their lives in quantities three times that of females. Too, when left widowed, the average woman's income and life expectancy does not diminish; on the contrary, it increases slightly.

Woe to Widowers

But the strong man who becomes a widower? Ah, his mortality rate increases to twice what it was when he had a wife. And have you read the commonly known fact that more bachelors and widowers are criminals than married men? And that men alone have also a lower health standing than men who are wed? Women do much for man, our history books are full of great deeds committed by men who were inspired by women, but where did you ever read of a woman reaching great heights inspired on her way by a man?

There are some oddities in the variation between the sexes. For instance, it is with great difficulty that a man can reach the middle of his back, women can do it with ease. To illustrate graphically, did you ever see a man's shirt that buttoned in the back, outside of dress shirts? But many women's dresses do. The average man needs three weeks of practise before he can touch the floor with his fingertips. Average Woman can do it the first time, sometimes she even is able to place both palms on the floor without bending her knees.

The grip of the average woman is little more than half of man's; her heart beats three hundred million times more during her lifetime; she is not naturally a better cook or musician than man; she is a better parade-ground soldier for she has a better sense of rhythm in her walk; and finally, contrary to mythical claim, she does not have a better color sense than her opposite sex.

The next time, then, that you overhear someone expressing the popular fallacy that "Females are the weaker sex," go ahead and deflate them, for as much as man has his capabilities and talents, woman has hers, too, perhaps more.

SONG

JUNE

OH, THE lake all blue
 With its islands crowned,
Oh, the flowering moss,
 Spilled gold on the ground,
Oh the paddle dip
 And the loon's long call.
  How can I wait
  To regain them all?

AUGUST

Oh, electric light,
 Oh the mattress deep,
Oh the splinterless floor
 Where no ants creep.
Oh the good gas stove,
 Oh the sound proof wall.
  How can I wait
  To regain them all?

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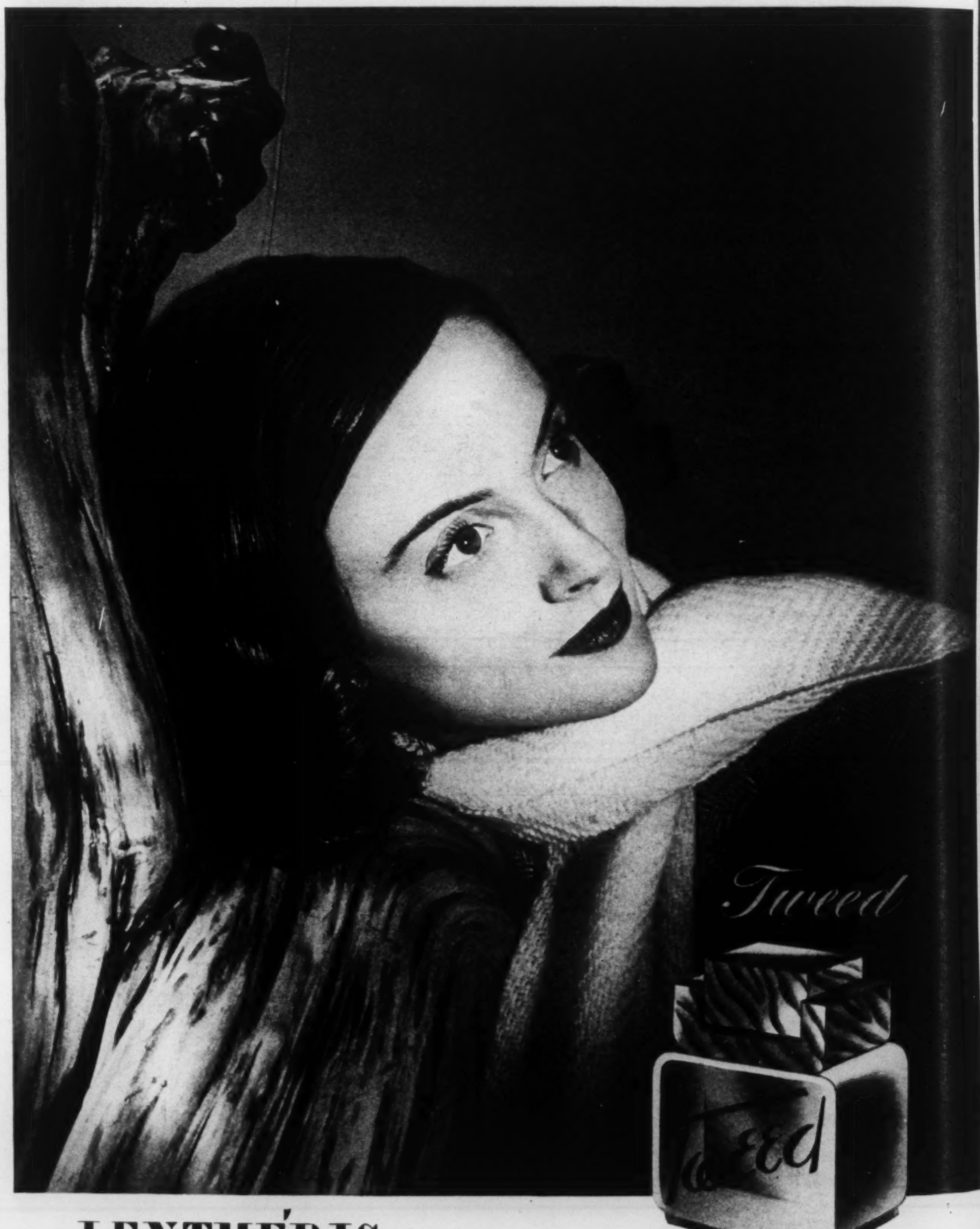

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Century Old "Big Ben" Sounds the Hours 'Round the World

By R. L. STEPHENS

JUST one hundred years ago Parliament commissioned Charles Barry, the architect of the new Houses of Parliament, to install a clock in the great tower incorporated in his design. Today the clock that resulted is the most famous in the world and the boom of its bells, heard in all parts of the Empire some forty-five times a day, provide a link with home for millions of men and women. Officially the clock is The Great Clock of the Palace of Westminster. But no one ever calls it anything but "Big Ben", the name of the great 13 hundredweight bell which sounds the hours.

Nothing could be more typical of London than the sound of Big Ben which in the last eighty years has replaced "Bow Bells" as London's unofficial signature tune. But London is not a little indebted to a Leeds man for its clock, for without the skill and enthusiasm of E. B. Denison, later Baron Grunthorpe, the clock might never have been constructed.

It was generally agreed that London's clock must be not only the largest and most powerful in the world but also the most accurate. The conditions laid down—that the first stroke of the hour bell should be within one second of Greenwich mean time and that the clock should daily telegraph its performance to the Royal Observatory—were so stringent that many declared them "impossible" and several years were frittered away with nothing being done. Not until Denison, who was a skilled mathematician and expert on clocks, took a hand did things begin to move. He produced a design of his own and in spite of considerable opposition pushed it through.

The Big Hour Bell

The work of construction was given to E. J. Dent, perhaps the best-known maker of chronometers at the time. Denison collaborated at every stage and when Dent died in 1853, a year after construction had started, he passed the work over to Dent's stepson. The clock itself was finished in 1854, but this by no means marked the end of its birth pangs.

While the clock movement was being tested in the Dent workshops, the bells were cast. The big problem was the hour bell. The design called for a bell bigger than any that had ever been made in England. It was found impossible to cast it in London and it was made at Tees-side, being brought to London by sea as no railway wagon of the time could take its sixteen ton weight. The fact that the ship carrying it nearly sank in a storm was in keeping with the "unlucky" atmosphere that surrounded the whole enterprise.

In due course the bell was tested and in trying to get the correct sound out of it, the testers cracked it. More than this was required to discourage Denison. He had the bell recast in London and slimmed to its present weight of 13 tons. The other bells of 3 tons 18 cwt., 1 ton 13 cwt., 1 ton 6 cwt., and 1 ton 1 cwt., were hung, the mechanism installed and everything seemed ready for the great moment when the world's greatest clock would start ticking.

But the "opening" was a damp squib. The clock simply would not go. Denison found the trouble—the hands were too heavy. He had new ones made of a lighter alloy and at last in May, 1859, fourteen years after its inception, the Great Clock of Westminster began to tell the time for London. It was not until more than 60 years later that with the introduction of broadcasting it became the Empire's timekeeper.

After its teething troubles, "Big Ben" settled down to become one of the most satisfactory clocks ever built. Twice a day it telegraphs its time to Greenwich and only on a very few days a year is it more than a second fast or slow by the delicate mechanisms which give the world its time. On most days it is exactly right—although people who set their clocks by it in London are apt to be slow for the simple reason that they do not allow for the time taken for the sound of the first stroke of the hour to reach them.

Sound travels at about 1,100 feet a second and therefore allowance has to be made for this. Reports of the distance at which Big Ben can be heard vary, but 13 miles has been recorded with certainty. At this distance about one minute would have to be allowed for the time taken for the sound to travel.

Listeners to Big Ben on the wireless, however, although they may be hundreds and even thousands of miles away, have to make no allowance. The microphone in the bell chamber picks up the sound and transmits it at the speed of light which means that it arrives in Land's End, John O'Groats and even Australia within a period of time so small that it cannot be recorded by an ordinary watch.

Big Ben has had few stoppages and survived the "blitz" during which its chimes booming in the silent lulls brought comfort to millions of Londoners. The worst accident has been a crack in the hour bell. This is plainly visible on its edge, but there is no danger of it extending and the only result is that to delicate ears the bell is a trifle flat.

The mechanism remains unchanged, but the methods of lighting the huge 22 foot dials and of winding the clock have been improved. The dials are of opalescent glass, with a white wall five feet away from them on the inside to provide the "background". The lighting was with Bray burners up to 1900, after that by incandescent burners for five years and then after a year of experiment with mercury vapor lamps, ordinary electric lighting was introduced. When the lights go up in London again, the dials will be illuminated by ten gas-filled lamps of a hundred watts each.

The winding apparatus is ingenious. A device coupled to the clock releases the winding apparatus 1½ minutes before each quarter so as not to interfere with the striking. Three weights have to be brought up a 174 foot shaft. Formerly this was done by hand and took two men three afternoons every week. Now it is done by a 3 h.p. electric motor installed in 1913 and takes only 40 minutes. The clock is wound three times a week.

The name "Big Ben" comes from Sir Benjamin Hall who occupied the position equivalent to First Commissioner of Works when the clock began time-keeping. He was a man of considerable bulk and stature, known as "Big Ben" to his friends. When the name for the bell was being debated, some M.P. humorously suggested "Big Ben" after its official "father". The name stuck and by usage has now come to be applied to the whole clock.

Beauty is Your Duty

THE UNEXPECTED JOY OF LEAVE — a radiant smile — a dash of colour — the assurance of a well-groomed look, add up to happiness — the happiness that helps to make a Christmas together complete.

TODAY *the urgent demands upon your time have eliminated those lovely hours of leisure.* Between war activities, welfare work, home, children and a dozen or so other things, you are kept going from morning to night. The woman who knows, however, realizes the importance of taking care of herself as well as others. She knows that "beauty is your duty". She has found that a few minutes daily care the Du Barry way is the secret to loveliness — to maintaining morale — not only for today but for the other days that are to come.

DU BARRY SUGGESTS satin-smooth creams and lotions to counteract the drying effects of long hours in too-warm rooms and early winter's cold winds. Then Du Barry's creamy, liquid foundation lotion as a make-up base, to be followed by Du Barry's warm, soft, fine powder and then Du Barry's rouge and lipstick in their matching shades. The result — a knowledge that you are at your best — that you can face the world and do your part.

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Du Barry Foundation Lotion 1.75
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By Richard Hudnut . . . Featured at better cosmetic counters from coast to coast.

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

What Would Mrs. Pankhurst Think About the Women of Today?

By STANLEY CALDWELL

I HAVE not yet reached that stage of marital indiscretion wherein a husband talks boldly, but seldom with impunity, about women in the biological sense. Neither do I qualify on the subject of women in the economic sense, although that certainly warrants intensive study and, as a matter of fact, I am compelled to study it every time my wife curls up in her chair, gets what I have come to recognize as a first-of-the-month gleam in her eye and proceeds to read aloud to me from the advertisements.

But what I would like to discuss as objectively as possible in this article is the subject of women in the political sense.

Women's achievements in the arena of current politics are not merely limited. They are virtually non-existent. And it is perfectly clear to all sensible husbands and politicians that Eve herself is largely responsible for this deplorable state of affairs.

Eve, of course, has never agreed. She has developed the fixed idea that Adam must accept at least part of the blame for her failure to achieve greatly in politics. She obstinately insists that Adam has sabotaged her efforts. She may even have the ridiculous notion that Adam is a little jealous.

"Adam," she says in effect, "You simply don't want me to express my true nature."

Actually, however, this classic argument did not attain real political significance until the first decade of the present century. It was Emmeline Pankhurst, the courageous suffragist, who took her fixed idea and nourished it into a powerful crusade to win votes for women. She demonstrated once again that if a determined (or obstinate) woman joins with other women of equal determination—and by using unorthodox methods—the effect of her campaign will be as irresistible as the radio oratory of that man Roosevelt.

Poison to the Pompous

Mrs. Pankhurst was no ordinary reformer. She had an impressive talent for getting under the collective skin of the British House of Commons. She was poison to the pompous True, she may have had a slight martyr-complex—a common failing with the majority of crusaders—but she was witty and cultured and, most important of all, thoroughly feminine. She was a speaker of unusual charm, a gift which she used with rare skill before the huge crowd who filled Carnegie Hall on the night of October 25, 1909. They had come to hear Mrs. Pankhurst's first lecture in the United States.

"Will the audience be friendly?" Mrs. Pankhurst inquired.

Her friends didn't know. They did know that many in the hall had not yet decided whether the speaker of the evening was actually a famous woman, or merely notorious. A deep hush fell when she arose to speak.

"I am what you call a hooligan," she began—and a cascade of warm and sympathetic laughter swept over the hall.

America was friendly; and so, later, she spoke to large audiences in Boston, Baltimore and Chicago. She also visited Canada. About this she wrote: "My visit to Canada will always be remembered, especially Toronto, where the mayor, dressed in the chains of his office, welcomed me. I met too the venerable Goldwin Smith, since dead."

Like all feminists, Mrs. Pankhurst was deeply concerned about every phase of women's emancipation. She never missed an opportunity to criticize the double standard of sex morals. Once, while in Canada, she was being shown around a progressive little city by the proud mayor and his councillors. The party stopped before a barrack-like edifice under construction.

"And what is that?" she asked.

The mayor crimsoned to the roots of his sideburns, floundered briefly, then plunged bravely ahead.

"That," he whispered, "is to be our institution for the confinement of fallen women."

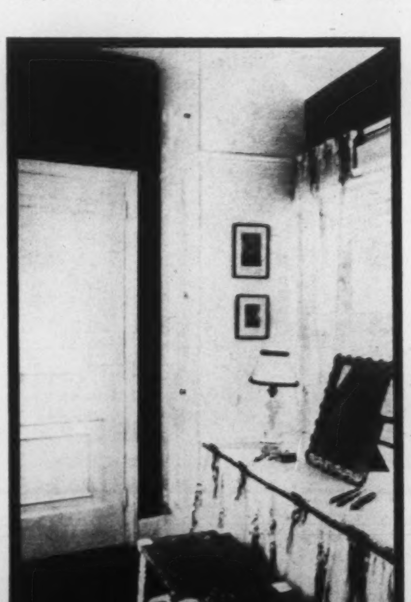
Mrs. Pankhurst smiled, but her eyes were stormy and her voice rang out in the stillness of the afternoon.

"Really?" she said. "And where, pray, is your institution for the confinement of fallen men?"

Back in England, however, Emmeline Pankhurst turned her attention away from the limited field of morals and took up the leadership of the Women's Social and Political Union with new vigor and bold ideas. She urged the organization to adopt a definite militant policy. It was, in effect, to be a "woman's revolution" against the Asquith Ministry which stubbornly refused to give women the vote.

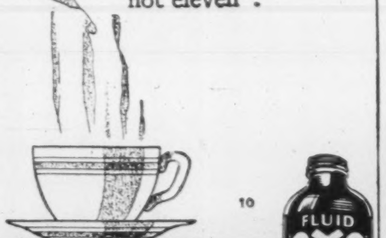
Secret Idol

"But militancy endangering human life would be out of place," she warned her followers on the night of October 17, 1912. "There is something that governments care far more for than human life, and that is the security of property, and so it is through property that we shall strike the enemy. Be militant each in your own way. Those of you who can break windows—break them. Those of you who can still further attack the secret idol of property, so as to make the government realize that property is as greatly endangered by



Flanked by tall clothes closets, this wide dressing table offers unusual convenience and all the advantages of excellent light from the window. The unit arrangement also adds architectural interest to the room. Dark walls contrast with white trim.

"Only eleven? Merciful Heaven!
I thought it at least half-past two!
When you're feeling disheveled,
Distraught and bedevilled,
Here's the really astute thing to do —
Get a cup of hot OXO.
'Twill pull up your socks so
You'll wish it was ten, not eleven".



10

OXO

FLOW CONTROL CORK
Prevents SPILLING OR OVER-SERVING

Enhances the flavor of
MEATS
FISH
SOUPS
SAUCES

18

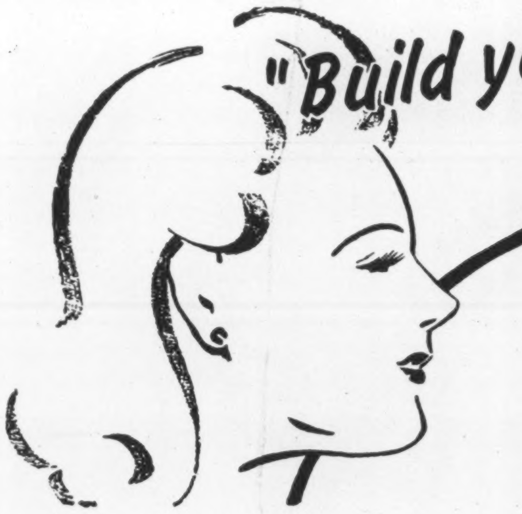
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

HERE'S TO YOUR POST-WAR health

• As soon after Victory as possible, you'll once again be able to enjoy your favorite health food—delicious, crispy, crunchy VITA-WEAT CRISP-BREAD. May the happy day come soon when once again you'll be able to get—

Peek Frean
BISCUITS
from LONDON, ENGLAND

"Build your Complexion from inside!"

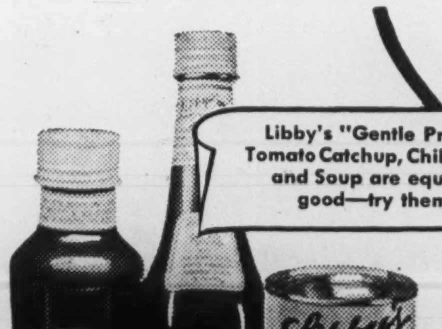


"Pay less attention to pastry and more to vitamins, if you want perfect health and the clear, lovely skin that usually goes with it. You need them all—including vitamins A and C. Both these vitamins (together with valuable minerals) are present in Libby's 'Gentle Press' Tomato Juice."

Here is the sparkling, flavourful juice of plump, pedigreed tomatoes, grown from special seed, and picked with the dew of the morning on them. Brimful of natural, wholesome goodness that makes Libby's "Gentle Press" Tomato Juice such a taste-thrill — first choice of Canadians from coast to coast.

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK if Libby's "Gentle Press" Tomato Products are not the best you've tasted.

Libby's "Gentle Press" Tomato Catchup, Chili Sauce and Soup are equally good—try them.



TOMATO JUICE COCKTAIL

2 cups Libby's Tomato Juice
2 tablespoons mild vinegar
4 teaspoons sugar
1 Bay leaf
2 teaspoons of grated onion
2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 brewed celery stalks

Mix and strain through cheese cloth. Let stand for 15 minutes. Chill and serve.

LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY OF CANADA, LIMITED
CHATHAM • ONTARIO

3-44

Libby's "GENTLE PRESS" TOMATO PRODUCTS

women's suffrage as it was by the Chartists of old—do so. I incite this meeting to rebellion. I say to the government: You have not dared to take the leaders of Ulster for their incitement to rebellion. Take me if you dare, but if you dare I tell you this, that so long as those who incited to armed rebellion and the destruction of human life in Ulster are at liberty, you will not keep me in prison."

Well, the rest is history. Unoccupied country houses were burned, letters destroyed, windows broken. The Lloyd George house being built at Walton-on-the-Hill was partially destroyed by a bomb. The suffragists pursued their policy of property destruction with mounting fury and fanaticism until the outbreak of the first World War.

But in 1913 Emmeline Pankhurst had been arrested and accused of "having wickedly and maliciously incited women to crime." She was found guilty and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Whereupon she refused to eat. The prison authorities retaliated with the ghastly torture of forcible feeding. Mrs. Pankhurst continued her hunger and thirst strikes and was finally released by the nervous and harassed authorities. She had been in and out of prison for five months, had actually served about three weeks of her three years' sentence. . .

Was She Wrong?

For that was the obstinate Emmeline Pankhurst—a woman who fought and suffered to win the rights of citizenship for women—a feminist whose name will mean absolutely nothing to many of the young Canadian women who cast their first votes, or neglect to vote, during the next few years. Amazing irony, that, for Mrs. Pankhurst had great expectations for the future generation. She was convinced that the evils of civilization would never be removed until women got the vote.

Well, women have the vote. They are citizens of their countries, but it can hardly be said that they are living up to the great expectations of the militant suffragists.

And that poses a whole series of vital questions: Was Mrs. Pankhurst wrong? Did she suffer in vain? Is it possible that anthropologists have scored a bull's eye when they suggest that woman's niche is any place—perhaps in the home—where she can use her special talents for "sympathy, kindness and human warmth"?

Women's place certainly doesn't seem to be in politics; or rather, women have not yet demonstrated that it is. There are only two women in the House of Commons at Ottawa. The provincial legislatures aside from Ontario, are almost entirely without benefit of women. Not a single woman sits in the Toronto City Council. Speaking to a women's group in that city, Dr. Gordon Bates suggested that "failure to deal adequately with our great social and economic problems has resulted largely because our women have wielded little political influence. While we have Women's Liberal and Women's Conservative Associations they seem to have been political in name only. I imagine that most women in the past have voted, not in accord with the dictates of their hearts, but in accord with the dictates of their husbands' hearts."

The Record

Dr. Bates has a special interest in this problem. He was director of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, now the Health League of Canada, when Mrs. Pankhurst joined that organization in 1922 and for three years devoted her crusading skill to the attack on venereal disease.

But why do the women of today lack of political influence?

True, there is Eleanor Roosevelt and Madame Chiang Kai-Shek. Both ladies, however, have been exceedingly fortunate, or wise, in their choice of husbands—although rumors of the latter's separation from her mate would indicate that the lady is anxious to try her own wings.

In the United States, of course, there is the Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, but her achievements have not been impressive. There is also Clare Booth Luce, noted chiefly for her play, *"The Women"*, and for the fact that she is a Republican completely surrounded by Democrats. It was Clare, too, who wrote a book after being wined and dined by assorted generals in Europe, just before the German plunge into France. The book was reviewed by Dorothy Thompson—or was it Dorothy Parker?—who neatly dispatched it in one sentence: "All Clare on the Western Front."

Can it be that women's place, after all, is in the home?

Mind you, I'm not saying that it is. I'm just wondering why Soviet Russia should suddenly drop the emphasis on co-education and go all out for motherhood and cosmetics.

I'm just wondering.

Christmas "Warsages" by W.V.S.

IN A busy little workshop, staffed entirely by volunteers the ladies of the Women's Voluntary Services War Savings Stamp Committee in Toronto are engaged in making colorful little bouquets known as "Warsages". The "Warsage", artfully combining the traditional Christmas colors in red and green ribbons around a simulated bouquet made from War Savings Stamps, wrapped singly and curled together with cellophane to represent a nosegay, makes an ideal wartime gift. Made in several sizes according to the number of stamps used, they can be worn with any costume and special boutonnieres are made for men. For variation in design they use glittering pine cones and different colored ribbons.

The cost of making these little bouquets in which the War Savings Stamps are entwined, varies from ten to twenty-five cents, according to the Committee, and the result is making hundreds of satisfied customers who take pride in pinning on a Warsage to match their costume.

At special War Savings Stamp booths throughout the city and at banquets and special functions, Warsages are sold on the spot and their popularity is rapidly increasing. If a customer wants to take several home as gifts, the Committee have a special wrapping service for 10 cents a parcel and the bouquets themselves range in price from 75 cents for those with two stamps up, according to the number of stamps that are used.

Variations On a Theme

Since they introduced the idea of Warsages, the Toronto Committee have sold approximately 25,000 of them and they look forward to record breaking sales this Christmas. Now, with their motto "Save and Serve" before them, they are busy working out new variations for the use of War Savings Stamps as decorations.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. QUEEN MARY YARDLEY, LONDON

BY YARDLEY OF LONDON

If you would discover exquisite complexion care—then it is waiting for you at all the better drug and department stores—in the one word "Yardley".

It is waiting for you in the gentle, fragrant lather of the longest lasting soap you have ever used—in a cream of heavenly texture—in a flower-fragrant powder as soft as silk—in the ever-youthful breath of the Yardley Lavender—and in the whole lovely range of the Yardley Beauty Preparations.

Yardley

LAVENDER AND BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

CONCERNING FOOD

The Domesticated Turkey Becomes a Game Bird of Chance

By JANET MARCH

THERE was a new pile of little paper tickets on the mantelpiece which was already covered with what might be mistaken for a modest collection for the next salvage day.

"What is all this junk?" asked the master of the house fumbling for the buried matches.

"Those are our Christmas turkeys," said the lady busy retrieving a fluttering paper which was about to fall into the fire.

"Turkeys? We'll be lucky if we can afford and find one. What do you mean?"

"They are all raffle tickets for turkeys."

"What? All of them? There are six different piles here."

"Well, it would be nice to have six turkeys," said the lady smugly, "but I'm not very lucky at raffles." She sighed deeply and got up to go and cook the meat balls. "I like turkey awfully though, particularly cold late at night."

"You'd need to if you win all these. Here's one to aid the work of the ladies at the church for the 15th, the Auxiliary on the 19th, one on the 21st and two on the 22nd. How much have you invested in these games of chance?"

"A dollar and a half. They sell for three tickets for a quarter—very reasonable, I think."

"A dollar and a half would be quite a piece on the way to sure ownership of a turkey on the day you want it, and we wouldn't have our mantelpiece cluttered all month."

"Well, I could put them in my purse."

"No, don't do that," said the master hastily remembering many treasure hunts for the door key and the gas book in which he had taken part.

Those who are waiting hopefully, like the Marches, for their turkey to come home to roost might in the meantime spice some beef for the holiday season—just in case you are one of those whose luck only holds in the love field not in the chance field. Here's how you do it.

Spiced Beef

6 pound rolled roast of beef
3 cups of water
5 pounds of salt
½ pound of sugar
¼ pound of saltpetre
1 nutmeg grated
3 teaspoons of ground cloves
½ teaspoon of pepper
2 teaspoons of ground mace
1 teaspoon of cayenne

Make a pickling solution with the water, salt, sugar, and saltpetre, which can be bottled and kept and used several times so that you will not be putting a whole half pound of sugar into just one bit of spiced beef. Soak the bit of beef in this solution for a week, and then take it out, put it in a roasting pan and rub it thoroughly with the nutmeg, cloves, pepper and cayenne turning it over each day. When you have done this for four or five days roast it in a slow oven for about two hours to two and a half, basting it with a cup of meat stock or canned consommé. This is an adaption of an early Canadian recipe that called for a twenty-five pound roast, which you hung in your cold room and treated daily by rubbing in salt, sugar and spices for six weeks. Anyone owning a cold room may be able to do this but for most of us with just a refrigerator in a warm kitchen it will have to be done the other way.

A plain fruit cake is always a useful thing to have on hand in the holidays.

Plain Fruit Cake

3 cups of flour
½ cup of sugar
¾ cup of shortening
1 cup of raisins
3 teaspoons of baking powder
3 eggs
¼ cup of cut peel
6 preserved cherries
½ teaspoon of baking soda
1 teaspoon of salt
½ cup of milk

Cream the shortening and add the sugar, creaming it well. Flour the fruit, and then sift all the dry ingredients together twice. Add the eggs lightly beaten to the sugar and shortening and then sift in the flour alternately with the half cup of milk. Beat well. Add the fruit, pour into a buttered pan and bake in a moderate oven.

The Versatile Apple in Its Guise as a Delicious Winter Dessert

By MARION GIFFORD

EVERY year we feel a sharp delight when the new crop of apples comes to market. Strange, because they are such a staple, familiar fruit and, once September has brought the pale-green soft fleshed type, apples are with us straight through to the following March. It must be that the first bright color, the first fragrant whiff, the first crackling bite concentrate in the mind all the delights of winter-apple desserts gathered through the years, back to the day the first baked apple entered our life.

Glazed Baked Apples

Wash 4 apples well and core them. Cut a thin slice from the stem end and pare skin down about 1 inch. Place on rack, stem end up, in deep pan and add enough water to just touch rack. Cover tightly and steam 45 minutes. Place apples carefully in shallow baking pan. Add enough more water to that in the baking pan to make 1 cup. Add ½ cup sugar and 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Place apples directly under broiler heat and broil, basting occasionally with syrup, until top is glazed over. Serve apples in a deep bowl with a few spoonfuls of syrup.

This year any recipe requiring little sugar is popular, and the old-fashioned apple pudding with biscuit crust deserves repeated encores. Try storing away the memory of this particular pudding.

Old-Fashioned Apple Slump

6 large apples
2 tablespoons sugar
Dash of cinnamon
1 cup sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons shortening
1/3 cup milk

Grease quart casserole well with butter or margarine. Pare and core apples and slice into the dish. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and cover dish. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) 45 minutes, or until apples are tender. Mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in shortening and then add milk quickly, mixing rapidly until a soft dough is formed. Roll out to fit casserole, handling dough as little as possible. Slash well with pointed knife and place over apples. Increase heat (450°F.), return to oven and bake 20 minutes, or until dough is done. Turn at once onto hot plate, crust down, apples on top. Sprinkle, if desired, with a little grated orange rind and serve at once with cream, slightly sweetened and spiced with nutmeg. Approximate yield: 4 portions.

Another favorite apple dessert is Brown Betty, But here is a recipe which can make all other Betty recipes fade into insignificance. For Brown Betty the Second, cook the apples to tenderness beneath a blanket of applesauce.

Allspice is the plentiful seasoning which, in a pinch, can replace the apt-to-be-scarce cinnamon. It gives fragrance and sharpness and has a pleasant aroma.

Brown Betty The Second

6 apples
1 cup dry white bread crumbs
Brown sugar
1 tablespoon butter, about
allspice
1 cup applesauce

Pare and slice apples. Grease a quart baking dish well with butter. Line bottom with sliced apples. Sprinkle with part of crumbs, dot with butter and sugar and sprinkle with allspice. Repeat until all apples and crumbs are used. Cover with applesauce, top with a thin layer of lightly-buttered crumbs or crushed walnut meats. Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) 40 minutes, or until apple slices are very tender. Approximate yield: 4 portions.

Is This a Solution for the Out-of-Work and the Over-Worked?

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

"WHAT I need is a wife," exclaimed Dr. Helen Burden, attractive young physician. "I simply haven't time or energy to do the reading and study I should do to keep up-to-date in my work because I have to do office work, shop, cook, clean house, wash and mend clothes just to keep things going. At this moment I should be at the office working on my books and getting out accounts. I haven't sent out a bill in three months."

"You should have a maid," suggested her friend Mary Brown.

"I decided that a maid isn't the solution even if I could find one. She couldn't do many of the things I need to have done and there wouldn't be enough work around the apartment to keep her busy. First of all, I need help at the office for a few hours each week. Then I would like to find some intelligent person to do my shopping, to buy my food, my clothes and the hundred and one little things one needs. And I would like to have someone keep my clothes in order, wash and mend them, take my dresses to the cleaners, my shoes to be mended and shined, and so on. If I had this help and a reliable cleaning woman I could manage quite well. I could even entertain if I didn't have to dust and clean before guests came and to go out to hunt for food."

"I, too, am in despair at times for lack of help," replied Mary, "so I can appreciate your difficulties. Yes, shopping is a problem. I either have to get someone to look after the baby or take him with me. If I take him along his sleep is interrupted for I have to go while Jackie is at school. You can't let a six-year-old roam the streets. As for buying clothes and things for the house, I haven't been downtown in several months. To arrange it seems next to impossible."

Part-Time Workers

"Could you plan to go when the char is here?" suggested Helen.

"Char!" retorted Mary. "I haven't seen one in more than a year. I've been trying for weeks to find someone to do the floors."

"Why don't you set Harry to work

Have a "Coke" = Merry Christmas

...adding refreshment to holiday cheer

The spirit of good will rules the Christmas season. It's a time to get together with friends and family... a time when all we mean by *home* in its graciousness and friendliness is at its peak. In such an atmosphere Coca-Cola belongs, ice-cold and sparkling with life. There's a whole story of hospitality in the three words *Have a "Coke"*,—three words that express a friendly spirit the whole year 'round. Yes, Coca-Cola and *the pause that refreshes* are everyday symbols of a way of living that takes friendliness for granted.

* * *

Our fighting men meet up with Coca-Cola many places overseas, where it's bottled on the spot. Coca-Cola has been a globe-trotter "since way back when".

Coca-Cola
-the global high-sign

"Coke" = Coca-Cola
It's natural for popular names to acquire friendly abbreviations. That's why you hear Coca-Cola called "Coke".

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

on them when he gets home?"

"Oh, I wouldn't ask him," said Mary quickly. "Harry is too busy. He works almost every night either at the store or here at home. He is tired all the time. His business is not big enough yet to employ someone to handle his books and correspondence but it is really too much for him to do them at night after the store is closed."

Due to lack of part-time help most Canadians have more to do these days than they can accomplish. But, while the securing of suitable workers is much more difficult under present conditions, it is not only a wartime problem. Helen, Mary and Harry wouldn't have been much more successful in getting help before the war—people had not been trained for this type of service. All through the depression many of those who were working had more to do than they could handle while thousands had no work at all. And, unless something is done to remedy the situation, this absurd condition will return after the war. Once more some will be unemployed while others will be overworked.

15% Fewer Jobs

While it is expected that 25% more Canadians will be employed after the war than were at work in 1939, there will be 15% fewer jobs available than at the present time. Of course many who have worked during the war, especially married women, will be glad to return to the home when peace comes. But in the 15% who will not find jobs there will be many thousands who must earn their living. A large percentage of these will be women. And in addition to those who will need full-time jobs there will be

LOOKING FORWARD TO

A DOZEN cans of salmon on the
 shelf,
A quart of whipping cream all to
 myself,
Elastic in the customary places,
Priorities for non-essential cases,
A little rare old pick-me-up to drink,
No ersatz anything and *time to
 think.*

HELEN BALL

many married women who will want part-time work. If these women are trained, and helped to find work they will be able to give the service so badly needed by people such as Helen, Mary and Harry.

Both Helen and Harry need part-time office help. A woman who has had clerical experience could keep Helen's simple books and send out her bills. Probably the work would entail half a day or a day a week. There are thousands of professional persons, insurance agents and others working for themselves who need part-time help of this nature. And a large number of women could be kept fully occupied if each had, let us say, six or more such part-time jobs. Harry needs the part-time services of both a bookkeeper and stenographer. A bookkeeper who finds herself without employment would make a good living if she kept the books of a few small businesses. In the same manner the problem of many professional men and owners of small businesses could be solved and many stenographers could be kept busy.

Household Specialists

Finding the domestic help of which Helen and Mary are in need is more difficult. Women will not be able to get efficient household workers until they raise the standard of such work, give it its rightful status and claim for it the recognition it deserves. Today nursing is a respected profession because years ago one woman conceived the idea of training women to care for the sick and because the standard of service has been steadily raised. Yet the work of a nurse is no more desirable, requires no more native intelligence than the average household job. Most household duties require more skill and initiative than many factory or office jobs. As women have learned during the war, certain factory and office routines can be grasped within a few hours' instruction and practice while most domestic tasks require considerable study and experience if they are to be done correctly. For example, to buy food a shopper must know how to cook. She has to know food values, grading of foods, prices, etc. In addition she must know her markets before she can get the best value for money spent. To buy suitable, attractive clothes and personal effects a shopper should know materials, style, use of color and all sorts of other interesting side lines. Likewise the care of the clothes is a skilled job. It is a special study to learn how to clean, remove stains and care for different materials, cottons, rayons, woollens, leather, furs, and so on. To be able to mend skilfully is an art. It requires both knowledge and care to press or iron clothes properly.

Shopping is a problem to both Helen and Mary, yet they can't get the help they need because shopping is an art for which few are trained. Helen cannot find anyone to look after her clothes for no one is trained to do the job and it is considered a menial task. Business and professional women will continue to be handicapped in their chosen work, housewives will be overworked, until training courses in various branches of domestic work and personal services are established in every centre.

But such training is only half the solution. The other half is to devise the means of bringing together the women who find themselves out of work and those who are overworked for lack of trained help. In all it is a big problem of mutual aid and in reality is part of the larger post-war rehabilitation scheme. Already broad plans for the rehabilitation of the armed forces are being laid, so that every man will be trained for a job when he is ready for it. This time it is not going to be left to chance or to the single-handed efforts of the men themselves. Programs also are under way to fit war workers into permanent civilian jobs. For these large tasks special government agencies are being set up. Industry and business are assessing their needs and formulating their plans. Many organizations, clubs and even churches are forming special post-war rehabilitation committees to lend a hand.

But the task will be incomplete if the thousands included in the 15% for whom it is estimated there will not be employment are not trained for new work and helped to render useful service and earn their living. If we allow these people to remain unemployed, and eventually to become unemployable, we will be sowing the seeds of a future depression. Working through their organizations, clubs and church societies, women can help to provide themselves with trained help and at the same time take over this important part of post-war rehabilitation.

This is a fellow who lives on a piece of paper.

Year after year he keeps that same friendly smile and holds those dewy peas or sunny corn in his arms.

He never speaks or moves, yet he is respected by millions.

He is one of Canada's trusted trade-marks—an institution in food, an honest guidepost to buying.

He is the Green Giant on the label of our corn and peas.

The fine trade-marks of Canada are the aristocracy of our commercial life . . . They take the can or box or bottle they adorn away from its fellows . . . They lend authenticity to the advertisement they sign . . . They put familiarity on the shelves they fill . . . They are a constant quality-challenge to the people who put them on their products and a guiding beacon to the hands and eyes of people who buy those products . . . The good trade-mark lives long and makes friends . . . The unworthy brand dies soon—and alone.

Packed at the fleeting moment of perfect flavor

GREEN GIANT BRAND PEAS
NIBLETS BRAND WHOLE KERNEL CORN
GREEN GIANT BRAND WAX BEANS
NIBLETS BRAND MEXICORN
GREEN GIANT BRAND ASPARAGUS
DEL MAIZ BRAND CREAM STYLE CORN

Packed by Fine Foods of Canada Limited, Tecumseh, Ontario.

MUSICAL EVENTS

Music in Many Phases at Various Concerts; Young Pianist Scores

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IN LAST week's many concerts, local listeners were treated to many phases of music, mostly well performed; symphonic works, pianism, expert vocalism, violin playing, chamber music and so on.

The two secondary school concerts by Toronto Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Ettore Mazzoleni,—have seldom been equalled in interest since the series was inaugurated. They involved the debut of a young pianist of high promise, Margaret Ann Ireland, a pupil of a veteran teacher B. Hayunga Carman, exponent of the Matthay method. Miss Ireland is but 16 and though educated in Toronto, a native of Winnipeg. For a beginner her poise and authority in attack are remarkable. Her playing is at all times an expression of a deeply musical temperament, with ample power, a beautiful touch and resourceful finger technique.

She played Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 3 in C minor, opus 37, composed in 1800, but not performed until 1803 when the composer himself was soloist. His biographers rate the work as a most significant step in his career. The breadth and power of the piano part illustrated his escape from the restricted harpsichord style of his earlier works in this form. The orchestral part revealed his growing grasp of symphonic technique and expression. It makes heavy demands on the pianist. The passionate rush of scale passages which marks the entry of the piano following an orchestral introduction is characteristic of much that follows, especially the brilliant Finale. The alertness and vitality of Miss Ireland in such moments was inspiring. Certain passages in the lovely Largo, as when wood winds play over piano arpeggios, were rendered with profound beauty. The co-ordination between the soloist and the orchestra under Mr. Mazzoleni was perfect.

Purely orchestral numbers were fascinating in a rare degree. The humorous orchestral suite, "Hary Janos," by the modern Hungarian composer, Zoltan Kodaly, becomes more delightful with each fresh hearing. It is glowing, intimate, irresistible music, and was played with mastery of detail by the conductor. On repetition Hans Kindler's free transcription of an organ Toccata by Frescobaldi, becomes more fascinating. There is today a very considerable musical literature in celebration of the rivers of the world. The finest of all is probably Smetana's "Moldau"—Mr. Mazzoleni prefers to term it "Vltava",—but a rose by any other name may smell as sweet. It was magnificently played. Of course "Blue Danube" runs it a close second. In both instances the interpretation had enchanting flowing quality. With regard to the latter the conductor told his youthful audience something interesting. "Blue Danube," a universal favorite for nearly 80 years, was originally played in America at New York on July 1st, 1867, our first Dominion Day.

Silvester Recital

Ever since The Casavant Society decided to augment its organ recitals with choral numbers, it has been winning popular support. Last week the guest soloist was Frederick C. Silvester, of Toronto, who is happy in that his warmest admirers are members of his own calling. In no program of the Casavant series has there been a richer variety of content; more than a dozen compositions of a vivid and diversified character. Complete resource and brilliant, innate musicianship were revealed in whatever Mr. Silvester played, whether Bach's mighty Toccata and Fugue in D minor; or an inimitable morceau like Couperin's "The Little Windmills". One of his more brilliant offerings was a suite from Henry Purcell's "Bonduca"; genuine English music which included a jocund hornpipe and the stirring "Trumpet Tune". A modern essay at reviving the spirit of "Merrie England" was "Mr. Ben Jonson's Pleasure" by the contemporary Oxford composer Robin Milford, partly based on the melody "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes". Two Canadian composers were represented, Godfrey Ridout's distinguished and tuneful "Pavane and Galliard", old English dance forms; and a devotional "Kyrie and Benedictus" by Thomas J. Crawford.

The assisting group was the Lawrence Park Collegiate Girls Choir, over 60 fresh young voices, admirably trained by Harvey D. Perrin. Their pure tonal quality, and surprising flexibility, as well as the refinement of their diction, were demonstrated in Handel's brilliant "Rejoice Greatly". A choice selection of unfamiliar Christmas carols followed, of which three of the most naïve were the Ukrainian "Carol of the Bells"; the Catalonian "Three Kings"; and the Portuguese "Little Jesu of Braga."

With regard to "The Three Kings" a program note explained that in Catalonia children know nothing of Santa Claus but are taught that Christmas gifts are brought to them by the Three Kings who followed the Star to Bethlehem. They collect hay for the camels of the visitants. On Christmas morning they find the hay gone and presents to replace it.

A True Song-Bird

Petite Jean Dickenson, to whom the term "song bird" may be more accurately applied than to most other singers, has visited her native Canada on many occasions of recent seasons and her winsome personality continues irresistible. She happens to be a very diligent student who seeks the finest edge of expression in whatever she sings. Some expert coloratura singers leave the listener cold but warmth and sincerity infuse her light rippling tones. If endowed with more power she would be one of the greatest exemplars of pure vocalism, but lack of volume is compensated for, by the complete spontaneity and grace of her production. Her distinction as an artiste is shown in the individual atmosphere she gives to each number she sings. Thus her tones radiate mirth in Auber's "Laughing Song", just as she suggests the enchantment of moonlight in the very difficult "Shadow Song" from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah", and profound tenderness in a simple ditty like "My Laddie". In her recital at Eaton Auditorium she gave with the assistance of William Hughes an extraordinarily varied series of lyrics, but it was natural that her greatest successes should have been those which date from the Jenny Lind era, when composers seriously sought to utilize the resources of bird-like voices.

Brilliant Chamber Music

The third concert of the current Hart House Quartet series at Eaton Auditorium was unusually broad in scope, embracing works by composers as distinctive as Beethoven, Smetana and Gabriel Fauré. In all the playing was beautiful in tone, expression and balance. The Beethoven offering was No. 6 of his six early quartets published as opus 18. It is in B flat major and was unique because it sounded a tragic note in a form by tradition sprightly. This is a passage in the Finale entitled "Melancholy" with which he decreed that much care should be taken. In 1801 it was an absolute innovation. The favorite among the several chamber works which Smetana wrote in his last years is that entitled "From My Life", very difficult but rich in enchanting intimate melodies. It is a vital and various work and was nobly interpreted. Gabriel Fauré (1845-1924) held a place in the estimation of French musicians equal to Cesar Franck, though on this side of the Atlantic his music is less well-known. One of the loveliest of his chamber compositions is the Piano Quartet in C minor. It uses the piano in combination with violin, viola and 'cello as part of the general fabric, not as a solo contribution, and the whole work is as fascinating in melody and the elegance of development. It gave an opportunity to the sure and thoughtful pianism of the gifted young Torontonian Sylvia Goldstick-Kamin.

Program of Novelties

The second of Harry Adaskin's series of four recitals of 20th century violin music, like its predecessor, was rich in important selections, more or less novel. Outstanding in interest was the first performance in Canada of a Sonata for Two Violins by an Irish-English composer, Ernest J. Moeran. He is an enthusiast for folk themes, whose music has of late been winning recognition in Great Britain. Mr. Adaskin had as associate his brother Murray and together they gave a buoyant and finished rendering of a work based in its three movements on jaunty Celtic rhythms. Transparent though it seems it is very difficult and the technical quality of the rendering was flawless.

With the distinguished pianist Frances Marr, Mr. Adaskin gave a memorably lovely rendering of the dream-like Concerto of Delius.

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ART AND ARTISTS

Vigorous Veteran of Canadian Art --- Frederick Horsman Varley

By PAUL DUVAL

FREDERICK HORSMAN VARLEY was born in Sheffield, England, and first studied painting at the local School of Art. He also studied in Antwerp at the Academie Royale des Beaux Arts and when he arrived in Canada in 1912 already possessed a thoroughgoing technical grounding in his art.

Upon his arrival in this country he obtained employment as a commercial artist, working in the same plant where several other members of the Group of Seven got their start. It was his ability as a draughtsman which first attracted attention, and that talent served him well during his time as an Official War Artist in World War I. Since the last war Varley's work has been divided between teaching, portraiture and landscape painting.

So much for the summary factual skeleton of the very flesh and blood man who is one of Canada's most accomplished artists.

If artists were considered servants of the State, F. H. Varley would be adjudged one of Canada's senior and mostly highly valued retainers. And at the same time one of her youngest-spirited. At an age when most artists have settled down in a cosy little rut, this veteran painter is vibrant with youthful enthusiasm and full of projects for the future. Only now does he feel that he is beginning to "realize himself". Though no Picasso, Varley fears repetition more than any other artistic weakness, yet with it has a profound fear of the hollow virtuosity which marks so much contemporary painting. Thus it is no mere coincidence that he admires, of all modern painting, the vigorous soundness of Duncan Grant and André Dunoyer de Segonzac, two of the most satisfying and consistently good painters of our day.

In Varley's own work there is barely a trace of superficial cleverness, hardly a line which is traced without sensibility, or a passage which does not reflect a hesitant feeling, almost a timidity. But a timidity, be it added, which comes not from incapacity but from the kind of modesty which caused one of the greatest of Oriental artists to exclaim, at the age of ninety-nine, that with a few more years he might at last learn to draw.

As a teacher Varley's approach to his students would be, I suspect, similar to that of a Blake. He can easily be imagined as the master in the incident wherein Blake asked one of his students, "Do you work in fear and trembling" and then, to the answer "Indeed I do, Sir," added, "Then you'll do." For Varley, "trembling" is the logical partner to vital creation.

Catholic Taste

F. H. Varley possesses that not-altogether-common thing among artists: catholic taste. He equally admires the dash and draughtmanship of Augustus John and the delicate washes of a John Cotman watercolor. To this artist, the date when a thing has been done and its subject matter mean very little. Whether a work of art was created two thousands years ago or only yesterday, whether it depicts the slightly simpering madonnas of Raphael or a riotous bacchanalia by Jordaens, it is all the same to him, provided it is great design and execution from a formal standpoint.

Although he has no objection to "literary" content in painting, Varley feels (along with most able critics) that the vital thing which needs to be emphasized in evaluating contemporary work is its worth in purely plastic terms. He agrees that the "subject-matter" approach—not necessarily a bad thing in itself—should be soft-pedalled.

Varley also has very explicit views on art-criticism. Contrary to Ruskin, Tolstoy, and other moral and literary critics of the plastic arts, he believes that the most penetrating and sympathetic criticism often comes from those who, besides being versed in the historical aspects of their subject, actually practice one or other of the visual arts, if only on a small scale. Such a critic, he suggests, is apt to interpret the essence of a painting more vividly and subtly than most, as long as he avoids lapsing into any specialized art-jargon.

Hesitant to discuss, for publication, the work of other Canadian painters, Varley does declare that the Quebec artists, working under the influence of modern French Schools, have an advantage over their Canadian contemporaries in their rich "feel" for paint. "They are in love with their medium" as he expresses it.

One-Man Show

Varley's own "love for his medium" is not as great as that of many artists. His oils are painted thinly and lack the sensuousness of painters he admires. But he does possess a healthy respect for the limitations of his mediums; he does not try to make the pencil shout; his oils are not meagre to the point of dryness; and in watercolour — essentially a lyrical medium—his handling is appropriately summary

In his one man show at Eaton's, Varley exhibited a number of fine recent works. Of the landscapes, "Arctic Seas", two small sketches—titled "Fiesta — Upper Lyn Valley" and "Earth and Sky"—the two seascapes, "Perilous Seas" and "Open Window", are outstanding. The last named, painted in 1941, is one of the most wholly satisfying and moving canvases this artist has ever done. It has the serene simplicity of similar subjects by Matisse, but a solidity and tonal subtlety very much its own.

Two symbolical "war-paintings" on view, "Liberation" and "1943" mark a new departure for Varley, but they suggest that his talents are not most happily displayed in this mystical métier. "Liberation" and "1943" are to this artist's portraits and landscapes what the forced melodrama of a Caravaggio is to the sincerity and genuine drama of, say, a Chardin still-life. The literary associations of these two new symbolical works will doubtlessly cause people, who would pass over his more sensitive things, to stop and stare. But that Mr. Varley has a talent for ham dramatics, I think not. And I, for one, hope that he will not feel impelled to wander off to the fringes of the surrealist camp again. He only becomes woolly and unconvincing there.

It is in his portraiture that Varley himself finds his deepest pleasure, and so must many of his admirers. Such portraits as "Natasha", "Manya", "John", and "Dr. Thompson" are interesting and pleasing studies. "Natasha", in particular, has intense power. The portrait of Dr. Thompson should find a place alongside Varley's finest creations. It is a penetrating psychological study; its color sings; and it is simply and very happily composed.

Varley's talents have strengthened and broadened with the years. The difference in handling between "Arctic Summer" (1941) and "Dr. Thompson", his latest work, is almost as marked as the superiority of the latter's color and arrangement. One of this veteran artist's complaints is that he is still trying to "live down" his famous "Georgian Bay" in the National Gallery. But if he continues experimenting and developing at his present rate he may yet create reason to wistfully wish that people remembered that fine canvas a little more.

Frederick Horsman Varley has served the cause of Canadian art for a fairly long time now, and, judging from the vigor and freshness displayed in some of his recent paintings, he is going to serve it substantially for some years to come.

THE THEATRE

"Blossom Time" Highly Vocal

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE December theatrical fare in Toronto is developing a sort of traditional character which is mildly suggestive of the pantomime season in England. People do not, apparently, go to the theatre in this month for new offerings; they want the pieces that were good enough for their ancestors and are still good enough for today, Gilbert and Sullivan, "Blossom Time", and next week "Abie's Irish Rose".

"Blossom Time" is, every time we hear it, a fresh revelation of the incomparable and deathless charm of the Schubert lyrics, and it has ceased to worry us that they are stuck together in a scenario of quite unactable quality. This year's producers have wisely not bothered with any attempt to act it, and have picked a cast whose qualities are almost wholly in the vocal line and are very high. Earl Covert and Peggy O'Neil did full justice to the songs of the two leading roles, and Zella Russell as the dowager was an exception in that she both acted and sang well. The ensemble produced more tone, and quite good tone, from some thirty voices than we have ever heard on the stage of the Royal Alex.

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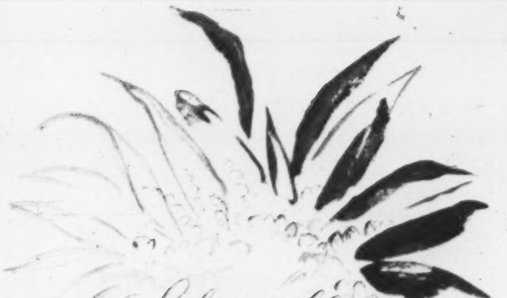

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THE DRESSING TABLE

Fingertips for Men: Cleanliness Is a Matter of Equipment

By ISABEL MORGAN

NO MAN aspires to have beautiful hands and nails, but most men would like to have *clean* nails if they knew how. All men jab away at their fingertips occasionally with scissors or file, but this does more harm than good. Metal instruments—scissors and files—are the most primitive instruments for shortening and cleaning nails. They are awkward to use, and, in most hands, downright dangerous. They are apt to cut into the skin around the nail and cause soreness and inflammation. They cannot effectively clean the nails because they are not sufficiently pliable; furthermore, they are apt to push their way too far under the nail tips and form little pockets which catch more dirt.

Emery boards—lightweight, pliable boards with a sandpaper finish, available at any drug, departmental or ten-cent store at a few cents a package—should be used to shorten the nails, and cuticle remover should be used to clean them. Cuticle remover is also available for a few cents at the aforementioned stores, and with it come an orangewood stick and a roll of absorbent cotton. Wrap a little of the absorbent cotton around the end of the stick, dip it in the cuticle remover, and run it around under your nail tips—it will clean them like magic! If the skin growing up around the base and sides of your nails annoys you, push this back with the cuticle remover on the cotton-wrapped stick—this is much easier and more painless than pushing it back with the fingernails of your other hand.

When you break a nail down to the "quick" so that you have to tear the skin to tear it off—*don't tear it.* File the nail short with an emery board, then coat it with colorless polish. Put on another coat of colorless polish whenever you think of it—this should hold the nail together until it has grown up past the quick. Colorless polish, too, costs just a few cents, and don't be shy about asking for it—it is used for many purposes other than adornment—many servicemen, for instance, buy it to coat their buttons and give them a permanent shine.

Remove cigarette stains, ink and gardening stains with nicotine remover. This preparation removes fingertip stains that ordinary soap and water will not remove. The full name is Peggy Sage Manicure Nicotine Remover—and the simple directions for use are on the bottle.

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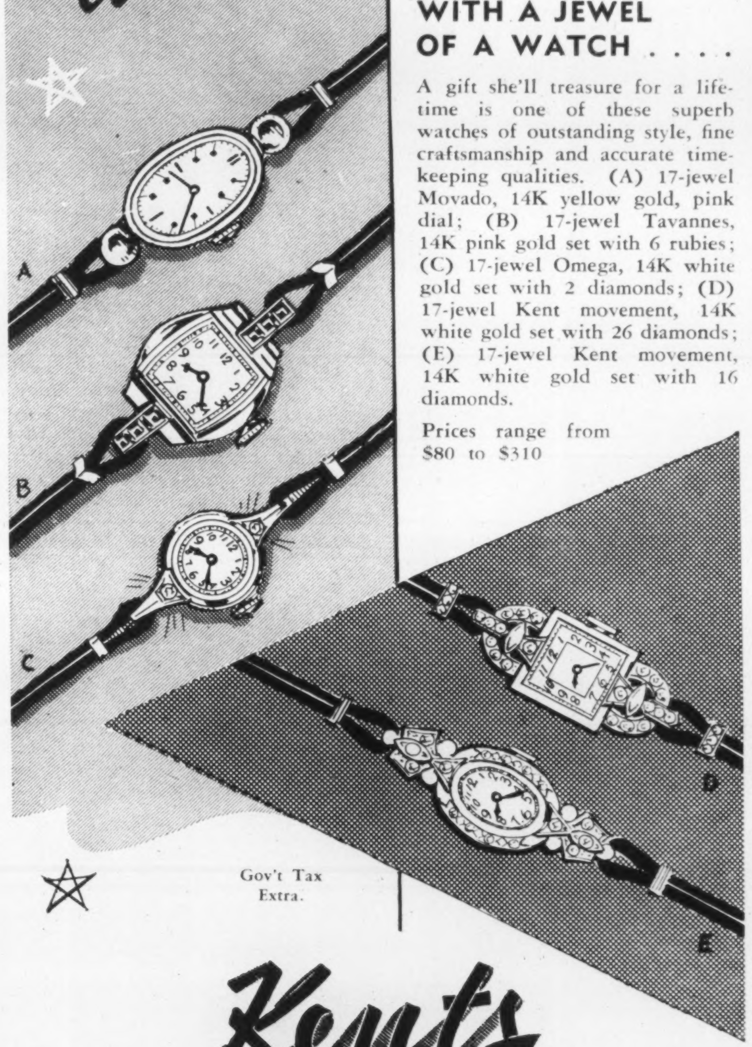

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THE OTHER PAGE

In Large Bottles It's A Great Deal Thicker Than Water

By JOHN LASKIER

THE despatcher gave me the order over the phone, breaking in on a very pleasant daydream. I hopped into the cab and swung down Queen's Park to the Banting Institute. A very humdrum fare for such a nice afternoon, I thought. Probably a research chemist going home for lunch, or something equally uninspiring. Nothing much had happened in the taxi business for the past few weeks—not even an argument with a drunk,—and I was getting a trifle bored.

A medical student in a white coat was waiting for me outside the Banting Institute. He was a little fellow with closecropped red hair and a wide grin. Beside him on the sidewalk were two empty five-gallon bottles. As I opened the door he heaved them into the back of the cab and climbed in front with me.

"Where to?" I asked.

"Drive me to the knackers," he said, then, striking a pose, "A horse, a horse! My kingdom for a horse!"

"Let's leave Shakespeare out of it and get down to cases," I said. "Where do you want to go?"

"To the knackers—the glue factory—the bourne from which no weary nag returns."

"I suppose it's a hurry-up maternity case," I ventured, having learned from long experience to humor the minor insanities of the student body.

"I'm out for blood. . . Gallons of blood. . . The ripe red wine of youth." Then he grinned and said in a more conversational tone; "We need ten gallons of horse blood for serum. That's what the two big bottles are for. The glue factory is on Keating Street, but you don't need any directions how to get there. . . Just drive along the waterfront and turn in where the smell gets strongest."

He wasn't kidding about the smell. It was so strong I had to close the car windows as we turned in to the gateway. I pulled up by a railway siding. The student hopped out and grabbed his two big bottles.

"Just wait here," he said, "and don't go away. They're short-handed and I might need a little help."

"Nuts to that for an idea," I said, "I'm a taxi driver, not a horse vampire. Run along now, Dracula, and do your own dirty work." He just grinned at me and dashed across the yard to the office.

In spite of the closed windows the reek of decay seeped in. When the stench began to get in my eyes I got out of the cab, hoping to find some place up-wind where I could breathe. On the siding stood a cattle car, and in it, with drooping heads and sagging knees, were two decrepit old horses.

The student came out of the office with a grimy-looking man in stained overalls. They went over to the cattle car and slid open the door. One of the horses lifted a bony head and whinnied gently in greeting. The man in the dirty overalls caught hold of the halter and clucked with his tongue.

The horse followed readily after the tugging rope, stumbling a little, his ancient bones creaking, but obedient as always to the commanding hand of mankind. He limped across the yard, the hide hanging in loose folds from his thin flanks, infinitely trusting . . . infinitely pathetic. I could see by the blue-white film over his eyes that he was quite blind.

Somehow, to me, that grimy, stinking yard under the bright afternoon sun became the setting for a great—an exquisitely bitter—tragedy. The beautiful, sordid, heart-rending story that began when man first made a beast of burden out of the horse—rode into the mastery of the world on the back of a horse—and paid for the privilege with the whip and the spur and the club. The story of faithful labors rewarded by a callous death.

AFTER a while the man came back and turned his attention to the remaining horse. This old gentleman stood gravely in his corner of the cattle car, flipping his toil-scarred hide, watching us with intelligent brown eyes. As the man took hold of the halter he snorted a little, then, with all the dignity of an archbishop retiring to well-earned slumbers, he lay down on the floor, leaned his head against the side of the car and looked up at us with placid eyes. Almost I could detect an ironic twinkle in them.

The man in the overalls tugged and fumed and swore, but the only response he got was the petulant flip of an ear or the slow closing of an eyelid. After a while he gave up in disgust.

"We'll never move him," he grunted. "Sometimes they get stubborn like this. . . I'll go over and get the gun. Have to finish him where he is and drag him across to the plant."

A hush fell on the place, broken only by the incessant buzzing of the flies and the quiet breathing of the old horse. I felt sick and embarrassed, and a little ashamed. Vaguely I wondered how much it would cost to buy him and turn him out to green pastures for his few remaining years.

Presently the man came back with a short-barrelled, wide-mouthed gun. As he stepped into the car the horse raised his head and looked up at his executioner. It became strangely obvious that he knew what was going to happen and was facing it calmly.

The man placed the muzzle of the gun in the pulsing hollow above the horse's eye and pulled the trigger. There was a dull crack and the old head subsided gently into the dust on the floor of the car.

With the aid of a truck and a tow-rope they eased the carcass out of the cattle car, and—indignity of indignities—dragged it through the filth of the cobbled yard to the slaughterhouse. The stiffened legs swung and waved grotesquely as the body disappeared through the door of the plant. I went back to the cab.

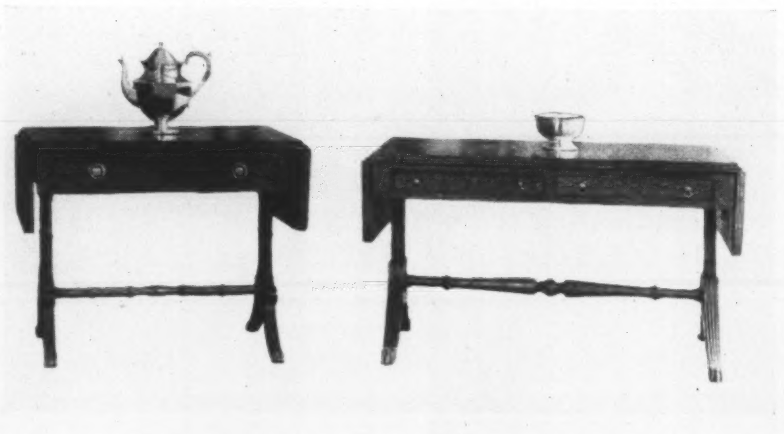
After a while the student came back staggering under the weight of the two bottles, now filled with bright red blood. He looked up at me rather shamefacedly. "I hate it too," he said. "But it has to be done by someone. . . Don't lose any time getting back, I don't want this stuff to clot."

"Make sure the bottles are stoppered tight," I said. "I don't want it splashing on the upholstery."

I WAS driving carefully when it happened. But all the care in the world is no protection against a woman driver who pulls away from the curb without signalling. There was a bump and a crash as the fenders crumpled and locked. I hopped out of the cab and started to swear. The blonde in the other car looked at me disapprovingly.

"I put my hand out," she said. "Why didn't you stop?"

Knowing the futility of arguing with a woman driver on the niceties of traffic regulations, I asked her for her name and address. She gave a strangled little shriek and pointed past me. A woman in the crowd that had gathered let out a knife-edged scream and subsided in a heap on the pavement. A man turned a light



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pea-green and made a dash for an alley. Someone yelled, "Get an ambulance. . . Get an ambulance."

I turned around to see the cause of all this. Out of the cab, his face, hands and clothes smeared with crimson, the medical student had stumbled. Behind him, from the floor of the cab, flowed a thick stream of blood.

At that moment a policeman pushed his way through the crowd. He went white as he saw the mess, then he took the student by the arm. "Ya'd better lie down, me boy," he said. "Ya've lost a lot of blood."

Angrily the student shook himself loose. "All I've lost is my temper," he yelled. "Look at my suit—ruined!"

The policeman was evidently well versed in the treatment of sufferers from shock and loss of blood. "Come and lie down, me boy, while I apply a turnkey," he said soothingly, adding, "There'll be a doctor here soon."

The student danced up and down in a dither of rage. "*I am a doctor*," he yelped, "and there's nothing wrong with me. This is horse blood I've got on me—and there's a couple more gallons sloshing around on the floor of that taxi cab." He pulled out some identification papers and flourished them, but the policeman was still doubtful.

"What would you be doing with all that horse blood?" he asked.

"Maybe we should use it to transfuse a little horse sense into the city police force," the student said bitterly, "but we're doing research on a new vaccine. Now will you let us get out of here before the rest of that blood clots and we have to do the whole dirty job over again."

JUST as the policeman tucked away his dog-eared notebook an ambulance came clanging up. An interne in a white coat came running, followed by two orderlies with a stretcher.

"How many people were hurt?" he asked, stepping over a puddle of blood. As the student explained what had happened I got back into the cab and viewed the mess in the back seat with dismay.

Then faintly, but distinctly, I heard a high-pitched whinny. It came from nowhere in particular. I could see again the ironic twinkle in the brown eyes of the old horse, and I had an uneasy feeling that from somewhere in the lush meadows of Horse Heaven that old boy was giving me, and all humanity, the horse-laugh.

The student climbed disgustedly into the front seat with me. "Back to the Institute," he said.

"Would you mind doing me a favor?" I asked. "Get that ambulance to tag along behind us at a safe distance. I've an idea that old Dobbin isn't through with us yet."

In Search of a Lazy-Susan and a Desk with Lots of Drawers

By FREDERIC MANNING

A FRIEND of mine has talked for years about the bargains in used furniture he has picked up, or dug out, on a certain street. I have only seen the finished product after repairs have been made and paint added, but I must say they have always looked like tremendous bargains.

For some time I have been in need of a desk with lots of drawers so decided I would do a little scouting on my own. I mentioned the fact at dinner the other night and my hostess said she would join me in the search, her hopes being pinned on a lazy-susan.

We set out on a most disagreeable November day outside. Inside the shops it seemed even more so. They were dark, garlicy and so crowded with battered furniture the two of us could scarcely enter. Unprepossessing is a good fancy word that doesn't begin to describe them.

However, bearing in mind that others had got themselves bargains, we entered the most unlikely looking dens.

Desks, even without drawers, were not to be had, and lazy-susans unheard of. Only one shopkeeper displayed any curiosity about the latter, on purely academic grounds. He wanted to know how any article of furniture got such a name. We could explain the lazy part, but not the susan.

Another dealer asked us to describe the lazy-susan and when we did so, said he had just the thing. We waited while he unpiled a roomful of things and finally emerged, beaming, with a very battered cruet. His beam faded rapidly when we told him he had the right idea but the wrong size.

Other proprietors were not so amiable, putting it with unnecessary restraint. They gave us the impression that the last thing they wanted to do was part with any of their stock. If one may judge by the prices they were asking the parting will not be sudden, at any rate.

One shop furnished us with a jolt, a two-way one.

Having made our usual inquiries we were about to leave when Grace spied a breakfast suite in a far corner, a white table with tubular metal chairs upholstered in blue near-leather. It was the blue, of course, that did it. Grace is a complete push-over for blue in all or any shade.

We wormed our way through quantities of things to the breakfast suite and found it in remarkably good condition. Grace tried one of the chairs and was quite pleased. Maybe they didn't support the back as well as her modern Swedish dining room chairs but, quite good. After all, said Grace, one doesn't spend as much time on a breakfast chair as one does on a dining chair, does one?

As a matter of fact, Grace never spends any time sitting on a breakfast chair. She has no breakfast nooke (thank God) and always has breakfast in bed.

Before asking her what she had in mind I thought I would try a chair too, so sat down, and down is the word.

The chair was backed against the table, so I pulled it out and found myself, in nothing flat, under the table but still sitting on the chair. The metal had folded up like a piece of tin.

We were both too surprised for a moment to realize what a large, fat, unshaven man was saying. He appeared as if by magic with what I thought was concern for my predicament. It flashed through my mind that he was alarmed for fear I was damaged and would blame him. I was about to reassure him when he pulled me, roughly, to my feet and I then realized he wasn't at all concerned for me, but only his chair. He was in a rage and a vocal one at that.

What business had I to sit on a chair? I replied that I never bought chairs without sitting in them. This only increased his fury. The chair wasn't for sale, it was already sold.

By this time I had recovered from my surprise and Grace and I matched his fury with two furies. There was no sign on the furniture telling us it was sold, what did he mean by talking to us like that, we would—the voices went higher and louder.

He and a younger edition of himself were pulling and pushing the chair back into shape and as they seemed more intent on that job than lashing out at us again we started to sweep out. That is, if you can apply the term sweeping to crawling over and around beds and mattresses, hat racks and kettles.

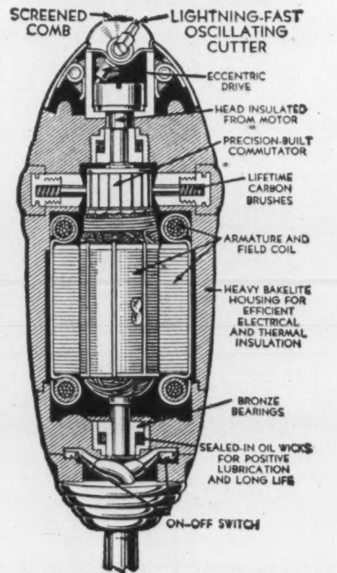
Our final effort was accompanied by a terrific crash as Grace's coat caught the handle of a nest of saucepans which landed in an iron firebasket.

We reached the door before the two props. reached us and fled down the street. We paused in a doorway and decided, rather breathlessly, that we were not the exploring type. Somehow we didn't appear to be at our best with used furniture, or used furniture dealers.

In a very short time we transferred our shopping to one of our best shops where they turn out furniture to order, all made by hand, including the seams.

Grace ordered a lazy-susan with all the latest ball-bearing and steel shaft improvements and I made a down payment on a mahogany desk, with drawers, that I shall probably have paid for by the time I am too old and shaky to clutch a pen or pencil.

The Inside Story of Sunbeam SHAVEMASTER



This illustration of the AC-DC model "R" SHAVEMASTER shows the powerful brush-type, series-wound, self-starting universal motor with built-in on-off switch, also extremely thin screen or comb comprising 475 holes through which whiskers readily enter. Pressed tight against the comb by centrifugal force the blade or cutter swings over and back in a half circle, lightning fast. The blade is hollow ground on both sides so there is an efficient cutting action all the time the cutter is in motion.

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CANADA

Malaya Will Again Be Big Rubber Producer

By E. HAROLD BANKS

British Malaya, which produced 50 per cent of the world's rubber before the Japs arrived, will be British again after the war and—if the trees have not been destroyed—will again be producing abundantly in no great time.

The author, who was engaged in rubber planting in the Federated Malay States and Johore for nearly twenty years, tells the story of the bringing of plantation rubber to British Malaya, with plants grown in greenhouses in London from seeds produced in Brazil.

RUBBER plays such an important part in our modern world, whether in peace or war, that irrespective of the claims for or against the synthetic article compared with natural rubber, almost everyone is anxious to know what condition the rubber estates of British Malaya will be in when the country is recaptured from the Japanese. For, at the time of its capture, British Malaya produced 50% of the world's output of rubber.

We know that British Malaya will once more come under British rule. We have Mr. Churchill's word for that, when he stated that not one inch of the British Empire will be given up after the war. Many people, therefore, are wondering whether the estates will be in a position to produce rubber right away, or whether they will, for the most part, have to be replanted, which would delay production for about seven years.

If the rubber trees on the plantations are still standing and have been fairly conservatively tapped by the Japanese, it will not take the original owners, or their heirs, any time to get the estates organized once more.

If the trees have been tapped to death, or destroyed, it will then take the operators at least one year to clear them ready for planting again, and approximately another six years for the new trees to come to a good productive maturity.

Very little of a scorched earth policy was practised by the British when the country was being overrun by the Japanese, so probably the majority of the estates will be found intact and producing rubber, for the Japanese proved to be good rubber planters on the estates they were permitted to own or lease in the adjoining independent state of Johore.

In this connection it may be mentioned that no one outside the British Empire, unless he had been a resident for a considerable time prior to 1908, could lease land in British Malaya, but this did not hold good in Johore.

Will Japs Kill Trees?

There is a point, however, that must be stressed, and it is that the Japanese, when they see defeat in sight, may decide to tap the trees to death, as they would not then mind killing the goose that lays the golden egg. This would yield them about two pounds of dry rubber per tree, and enable them to get away with at least 200,000 tons, equal to a fifth of the world's output in 1939.

Whatever the Japanese do or do not do, they should be compelled to hand over a great amount of rubber as part of the reparations agreed upon.

It is a romantic tale, the bringing of plantation rubber to British Malaya, and its subsequent service to the world. That rubber would most probably, too, have been available today to the Allies if France had not fallen, for it was the fall of France and the granting by that

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

A Sobering Review by a Banker

By P. M. RICHARDS

THIS is the season when the presidents and general managers of Canada's chartered banks review the country's economic position and prospects in their speeches to annual meetings of shareholders, and because of the standing of the speakers and their exceptional sources of information their remarks are always widely read. This year, as usual, a particularly searching and impressive analysis was that of J. A. McLeod, president of the Bank of Nova Scotia. The text of his speech was published in a bank advertisement last week, but in view of the national confusion on matters economic, it seems to this writer to merit further attention here.

Mr. McLeod realistically and factually outlined Canada's prospects in respect of postwar inflation and deflation, her foreign trade outlook as affected by Britain's and other countries' apparently greatly reduced ability to pay for imports, and the possibility that if the United States and Canada do not evolve workable methods of financing their export sales, the countries of Europe and Asia will again go in for policies of national self-sufficiency such as were so disastrous to this continent's export trade in the 1930's. Advocates of national socialism should find Mr. McLeod's exposition decidedly sobering. For no country is so poorly situated to live in a world of national self-sufficiency as Canada.

Will we have boom or depression in the early post-war years? A boom based on accumulated purchasing power and on making good the shortages of durable goods developed in wartime, or a depression due to inability to provide nearly enough jobs for those needing them? (Though 40 to 50 per cent of our national energies are now devoted to war activities, we have been able to provide, with the remaining 50 to 60 per cent, a larger volume of consumer goods for civilian use than was the case before the war.) Mr. McLeod's answer is that there is a real danger of both of an inflationary boom to be followed by a sharp depression.

It's true, he pointed out, that we know far more about controlling inflation than we did a generation ago. Also that Government and industry will be much better prepared to meet reconversion problems than they were the last time. And that Canadians may be inclined to be more cautious and more suspicious of boom conditions after their experiences in the 1930's. But he emphasized that there will still be potent factors working to produce a short boom and then a slump. If the impact of the inflationary factors—the large deferred needs, the larger accumulated purchasing power, the increased production costs and relatively low prices—should come quickly while Government expenditures were still comparatively high, and if the anti-inflation controls were to be suddenly relaxed or removed, we might easily get a boom that would dissipate accumulated buying power, distort reconversion and set the stage for a painful deflation. For these reasons the banker said that everyone, business and general public, should support the Government's intention to hold to the ceiling on prices so long as inflationary forces are powerful.

The present annual rate of Canada's merchandise exports is $3,400 millions whereas the prewar rate was somewhat under $1,000 millions. Though we can scarcely expect to maintain exports at the present rate, it is very clear that we need much more than the prewar rate. Mr. McLeod praised the Dumbarton Oaks and Bretton Woods meetings as steps toward establishing the sort of international system in which expanding trade would be possible, and hoped that a similar attempt to agree on commercial policy would be made soon. But "the prewar system of relationships in world trade, strained and creaking as it then was, has been disrupted and a difficult transition lies ahead."

Normally, Britain is the largest purchaser of Canadian farm products, a large buyer of Canadian forest products and metals, and constitutes a very important market for Canadian manufactured products of a kind suited to the industrial capacity which has been so expanded by the war. We want to maintain our Empire exports at much higher levels than prior to the war. But there is an exchange problem which must somehow be overcome. Because of the war, Britain has had to sell a large part of her foreign assets and has incurred very heavy external debts. Her need for imports will be greater than ever, but her capacity to pay will be limited by her ability to export and she may not be able to provide more than a limited amount of convertible exchange to her various suppliers.

"The North American economy is far out of balance with the economies of war-torn Europe and Asia," Mr. McLeod said. "Until reconstruction is completed, much of the rest of the world will be incapable of paying for the goods which it wants from North America. If the United States and Canada are not prepared to deal with this financing problem on terms that the rest of the world can reasonably meet, then we may be sure that the countries of Europe and Asia will seek their own solutions in policies of bilateralism and of regional and national self-sufficiency. For this continent, that would mean surplus capacity and unemployment; . . . for the world, a lower standard of living and new causes of international friction. . . . It is with this continent that the initiative rests."

One wonders where C.C.F. proposals fit into this picture.

All in a Day's Work---For Bridge-Building Engineers

In their fighting withdrawal north of Nijmegen, in Holland, the Germans have blown up or damaged most of the bridges across the many streams and canals which lace the flat Dutch countryside. But the Royal Engineers have performed marvellous feats in constructing Bailey Bridges of all types at remarkable speed, so that the Allied advance has not been held up. All ready to be placed in position are these pontoons (above), which, when anchored in a stream, support the floor of bridges capable of bearing considerable heavy traffic. For the smaller streams and canals the engineers do not stop to build bridges. Instead they use this Class 5 Raft (below), consisting of girders on two collapsible assault rafts. These rafts can be assembled in thirty minutes, and equipment, like the jeep in the picture, is ferried across and run ashore just as soon as the two extending ramps touch down on the opposite bank.

But first an assault boat is sent across with infantry to clear any snipers and to give covering fire to the working party of engineers. Below: infantrymen check guns and ammunition before making the crossing.

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(*Continued from page 40*)

country of air bases in French Indo-China to the Japanese that led to the capture of British Malaya by the latter, for the fortifications of Singapore had been built with the understanding that the northern tip of the Malaya peninsula bordering on Siam, or Thailand, and French Indo-China would be defended by French troops.

The rubber tree decided upon was the Hevea Braziliensis, which grew wild in the forests of Brazil. There were many other wild rubber trees in existence, but the Hevea rubber tree, from which Hard Para rubber is produced, was vastly superior to any other known then or since. In the early seventies, following the successful vulcanization of rubber, the British government came to the conclusion that this Hevea rubber tree would grow well under plantation cultivation in Ceylon and the Malay peninsula.

Nurseries at Kew

One unsuccessful effort was made to bring the seeds from Brazil to Kew Gardens, London, England. In fact only six seeds germinated. Early in the summer of 1876, H. A. Wickham, later Sir Henry Wickham, personally brought home to Kew Gardens from Brazil seventy thousand seeds carefully packed in cases. All the greenhouses were immediately cleared, and within three weeks, two thousand plants were already on their way to Ceylon and successfully planted on their arrival there.

Then plants were taken to the Botanical Gardens at Singapore, placed in nurseries, and the mature plants distributed to all parts of what is now the Federated Malay States, also to the Straits Settlements and Johore. It is interesting to note that Sir Henry Wickham lived to see British Malaya produce almost 500,000 tons of rubber, less than sixty years from the arrival of these 70,000 seeds at Kew Gardens.

Sir Hugh Low, the then governor of the Straits Settlements, was intensely interested and took personal care in the despatch of the plants to suitable areas. Then interest waned. The country was experimenting in coffee and Province Wellesley and the Dindings were cultivating sugar. Besides the mining of tin was going ahead by leaps and bounds. However, from 1894 to 1896, after the coffee failure and the uneconomical sugar production for the most part, the far-seeing planters turned their minds once more to rubber.

The Hevea trees, then splendid specimens, in spite of being almost choked by weeds and secondary jungle growth, were discovered all over the peninsula, and formed the nucleus of the plantations in British Malaya, but it was hard uphill work until 1906. In the early 1900's, seeds were exported from British Malaya to Siam, Borneo, Sarawak, Burma and the Dutch East Indies, particularly Sumatra. Southern India was looked after by plants and seeds from Ceylon.

Enormous Growth

While Ceylon and Southern India were suitable for the growing of the Hevea Braziliensis tree, they could not compare with the growth that took place all over the Malay Peninsula and over large tracts in Sumatra.

As has been pointed out, when the Japanese captured British Malaya, they obtained possession of 50% of the world's output of rubber. By British Malaya is meant the Straits Settlements including the islands of Singapore and Penang, Province Wellesley, the Dindings and Malacca, the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negir-Sembilan and Pahang, and the Unfederated States of Kelantan, Kedah, Trengganu and Perlis.

When British Malaya, Johore, the Dutch East Indies, Burma, Siam, Sarawak and Borneo came under Japanese rule, Japan captured 87% of the world's output of rubber amounting to 900,000 tons. The remaining 13% comes from Ceylon, Southern India and Brazil, with small amounts from Liberia and other parts of Africa. This year 70,000 tons of Ceylon's output of 90,000 tons of dry rubber goes from the British Empire to the United States under the lend-lease plan.

In the early part of the century, crude rubber from Brazil was the vogue, and it was not until 1912 and 1913 that plantation rubber really asserted itself, and demanded a premium on the London market. It is a well known fact that the old established crude rubber dealers fought hard against the advent of plantation rubber, but it was an avalanche that could not be withstood, and, from 1913 onwards, crude rubber from Brazil became a small factor in the rubber market. Plantation rubber was such a pure and dry article compared to crude rubber, and the plantation sheet and crepe, turned out by the estates, with the greatest skill and care, became a "sine-qua-non" of the trade.

Huge acreages, planted in British Malaya in the near-boom and boom years of 1908, 1909 and 1910, came into bearing from 1915 onwards and this led to rubber restriction late in September 1921. Gradually over the years new usages for rubber were discovered and, with the stupendous growth of the motor industry, a general rigid restriction became gradually a thing of the past.

Partial Stabilization

The restriction scheme was not altogether a success, as it was not at all generally joined in by the estates throughout the Dutch East Indies, in spite of much negotiation. However the companies in British Malaya, Burma, Ceylon and Southern India rigidly adhered to the scheme, and no doubt this accounted for a distinct stabilization of the world industry as a whole. Here Britain played the heroic and unselfish role, and would have nothing to do with any letting down of the great industry which her pioneers had built up.

Since the Perak Revolt of 1879—1881, until the Japanese conquest, there had been no real unrest in British Malaya, once the home of the traditional pirates, and gradually, as it came under British rule, the country settled down to steady progress and prosperity. There were built up splendid railways and magnificent roads, and an educational system second to none under tropical climes was established, while first class governmental medical departments had reduced enormously deaths from black water and beriberi, those scourges of the tropics.

As to Malaria, No. 1 Enemy of the Tropics, at the time of the capture of British Malaya by the Japanese, this dread disease, rampant thirty years ago, had been practically eliminated in the cities, and malaria control measures established throughout the country—an undertaking as big as the magnificent yellow fever elimination job done by America in the Panama Zone.

We, the citizens of the British Empire, built up British Malaya at the cost of many of our finest lives. We built it up without exploitation. We built it up with hard work, with justice and with integrity, and with our money, and, after the war, it must return to the jurisdiction of Britain and the Empire, for ours was a kindly and just jurisdiction. Solely because of British administration and enterprise, the standard of living was the highest in Asia with the social services the most advanced.

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Intelligent Employment of "Risk Capital"

Resuming the discussion of the inevitable movement of capital into the 'risk' field, and directing it principally to those firms which represent the senior elements of the financial community, and which undoubtedly, have many clients with hungry capital, attention is again drawn to the special merits of the modern exploration company.

There was a time when 'risk' capital went into Noranda, International Nickel or Consolidated Smelters. That day has passed and those great stocks which are superior, if not senior, to most bonds and preferred stocks are going into security strong boxes. The real 'risk' capital field is among those young companies which, under scientific direction and experienced management, are taking full advantage of all the accumulated experience and knowledge gained in the past of Canadian mining.

We are entering an era when it is possible to appraise the risk in a mining venture with, at least, semi-scientific accuracy. No longer is it necessary for any man to say: "I know nothing about mining so I will just take a blind chance." The trail of the past thirty years is white with the bones of disappointment resulting from that attitude. Years of trial and error, success and failure have given to every geological and metallurgical feature a more precise meaning. Clues leading to ore deposits can be swiftly interpreted and followed-up. There are definite yardsticks by which the probability factor of success can be measured, even in the early stages.

Many cases can be cited to prove how advantage is being taken of this heritage from the past—a priceless leverage of knowledge which makes it possible for capital to reach its goal of accomplishment with a speed, accuracy and economy of expenditure which was not possible even fifteen years ago.

Even those who are accustomed to the surprises of mining are amazed at what modern methods are turning up in fields which have been prospected many times in the past. In Red Lake, for instance, a whole new mining camp is coming to light in an area which was solidly staked eighteen years ago.

It has been recently and authoritatively estimated that fifty new shaft-sinking operations are awaiting the lifting of wartime restrictions. This is an astonishing crop of new, potential mines, and their discovery in so short a space of time, and under wartime handicaps, illustrates vividly the fact that all the knowledge and experience gained in the past of Canadian mining, has now been fashioned into a most effective tool for mine-finding purposes.

The firm of Brewis and White are successfully financing several companies which are at a most desirable stage from the standpoint of the 'risk capital' investor.

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Efficiency Will Decide the System to Follow

By G. A. WOODHOUSE

It is now recognized, Mr. Woodhouse says, that prosperity is only a means to the end of general well-being and that the choice of system under which we reach this end must rest on efficiency.

If it is shown that public control is more efficient, then "confirmed individualists" must be prepared to transfer their allegiance to it. But if free enterprise is best, then exponents of control must accept it despite what their political book says.

London.

IT IS a virtue of the British Government's "White Paper Millennium" that each of the programs for social betterment recognizes that prosperity is a means and not an end. The social insurance plan, in particular, implied a desertion of the traditional conception that prosperity was an end good in itself, and it did this only one degree less intensely than Sir William Beveridge's plan did. Nor can it be said that the implication of this principle has aroused any great antagonism, or even surprise. Yet what has happened is almost a complete reversal of what was accepted before the first German war.

In the heyday of British commercial progress, when the iron and coal and cotton and gold of Britain were synonymous with financial impregnability and industrial wealth, the social conscience hardly existed as a factor capable of diverting the streams of national energy from the reservoir of prosperity and life.

The answer to why children worked in factories was, finally, that that was part of the process that made Britain the great name she was. Now, all that is changed, and the concern of government is so to arrange the distribution of wealth, using the word in its broadest sense, that even at the cost of a decline in the level of the reservoir there is no part of the national field that is not irrigated and protected from drought and starvation.

Prosperity has become a means to the end of general well-being. It is now valued, not for itself, but in so far as it makes possible the best education of the young, the best care of the old, and the persisting protection of all ages against the onslaught of misfortune. Clearly, that is as it should be, but it is permissible to enquire whether this new interpretation of the function of prosperity has not caused some blindness as to the conditions in which prosperity may be achieved.

The voices that asked whether we could afford it, when the Government made known its social insurance proposals, were crying in the wilderness specially reserved for those who seem to value money more than flesh and blood, and they were answered by the retort that we could not afford not to afford it. But, *enfin*, they were right. Granted that prosperity is a means and not an end, it remains true that it is an indispensable means, and that unless measures are concerted to achieve it the end must escape us.

So much should be obvious, but in the current dispute whether Britain is to retain the principle of individual enterprise or adopt the principle of central control by the Government the real issue is mostly missed. Prosperity is a means to the end of national well-being, and private enterprise or central control must be judged by the standard of which is the best means to prosperity.

Decision on Merit

The "control school" cannot have it both ways. They are the very people who have insisted so strongly on the national responsibility for a minimum standard of living in work and out of it, and on the national responsibility for the best health and education services. They cannot argue for these things, which are alone possible in the context of prosperity, and say at the same time that industry should be nationalized whether or not its efficiency is improved by it.

If it can be shown to them that the highest efficiency, and the maximum prosperity, can be achieved only under a system of private enterprise, then they must insist on private enterprise, whatever their political book says, for in choosing the maximum national good they have insisted on the maximum national prosperity.

Sir William Beveridge startled both his followers and his opponents by being clear on this point. He is "prepared to judge private enterprise and public enterprise on their merits in the light of experience." Similarly, however, the confirmed individualists, who support their philosophy on ground of efficiency, talking tirelessly about the "dead hand of officialdom," and the "bugbear of bureaucracy," must also be prepared to transfer their allegiance to public control if it should be shown that that way lies greater efficiency and greater national prosperity.

A Common End

What has happened, politically, since the Government first asked Beveridge to examine social insurance, is that the old pretended cleavages can no longer exist. Both Right and Left have embraced a common end, and the dispute is over the means.

The time is fully ripe, therefore, for a complete examination of the conditions of prosperity, so that there may be no more quibbling over words, no more holding on to precepts from which all meaning has been taken away. The difficulty is, of course, that we shall not know whether national control or private enterprise is the best condition of prosperity until both have been tried, and tried in similar circumstances, and that means that we may never know the final answer.

But if we cannot answer the general proposition we can at least discover the individual answers to a multitude of specific problems throughout industry and trade, and the right general answer may emerge from them. The important thing is to cease deceiving ourselves and the people by retaining into the brave new world the outworn and irrelevant coin of political controversy that tormented the old world.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Three Thousand Claims Staked In Yellowknife District In 1944

By JOHN M. GRANT

WHILE gold was first discovered in the Yellowknife area of the Northwest Territories before the beginning of the present century, it was not until 1934 that the first important finds were made. Eight years later seven mines had reached the production stage, but wartime conditions with consequent effect on labor and supply caused one by one the temporary suspension of operations at these gold-producing properties. The year now ending brought about the second boom in this spectacular camp and focussed world-wide attention on its potentialities. Some 3,200 claims were staked and recorded this year and recently there were 22 diamond drills working. Approximately 100 mining companies and syndicates now own mineral claims in the district, or have an interest in their development.

Authority for the above figures which strikingly illustrate the tremendous interest in the Northwest Territories, unrivalled since the days of the Klondike gold rush, is Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources for the Dominion. In a paper read at the annual western meeting of the C.I.M.M., he stated the first gold brick was poured at Yellowknife in September, 1938. Dr. Camsell points out that although mineral production in the Northwest Territories, exclusive of crude petroleum, decreased sharply during 1944, there have been gratifying new developments that point to greatly increased activity after the war. Encouraging results obtained by diamond drilling on the properties of Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines at Yellowknife Bay, during the winter of 1943-44 precipitated an intensive program of prospecting in the region. During the summer of 1944, he states, many large and well known Canadian mining companies had engineers in

(Continued on Page 47)

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PROSPEROUS CANADA POSSIBLE WITH ENTERPRISING, CO-OPERATIVE PEOPLE

S. H. Logan, President, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Outlines Conditions for Peacetime Expansion of Industry and Trade

S. M. WEDD, GENERAL MANAGER, SHOWS COUNTRY'S PRESENT ECONOMIC POSITION

At the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce held at the head office in Toronto, Dec. 12th, Mr. S. H. Logan, President, addressed the meeting, in part, as follows:

Attention is now being directed to the reconversion of our productive machine from war to peace, but it is necessary to plan carefully, yet with imagination, to avoid the dislocation to the national life which might result from too precipitate action. This task, or series of tasks, will not be achieved without considerable care and foresight on the part both of Government and of business, and by effective co-operation on the part of our citizens.

RECENT FEDERAL LEGISLATION

As you know, the Bank Act came before Parliament this year for decennial revision. Preliminary to its discussion in the House of Commons the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House thoroughly reviewed the Act as it stood and gave full consideration to various amendments which were suggested. *Many of these were proposed by the Government with the purpose of enabling the banks to serve more efficiently the credit needs of the public and of broadening the lines upon which the banks may assist the trade and industry of the Dominion, both during the period of transition from war to peace and afterwards.* With these and other technical amendments designed for the same purpose, the Bank Act was passed without material alteration in principle and the charters of the several banks renewed for a further period of ten years.

In addition to this decennial revision certain important ancillary legislation was also enacted. The Industrial Development Bank was established as a subsidiary to the Bank of Canada with the object of assisting new as well as existing enterprises, particularly those of small or moderate size to obtain intermediate and long-term credit. It is the intention that it should supplement the activities of the banks and other lending institutions rather than enter into competition with them, and in so far as it fulfils its expressed purposes, free from influences tending to transform its character into an agency for the subsidization of unsound enterprises, the Industrial Development Bank may prove to be a valuable addition to the financial mechanism of Canada.

EXPORT CREDITS INSURANCE CORPORATION

A second new institution which has been created under government supervision and having a bearing on the field of credit is the Export Credits Insurance Corporation. This agency has been established to insure exporters of Canadian-produced goods against the risk of loss resulting from either the insolvency of the importer, or inability of the importer, because of delays due to exchange restrictions, or otherwise, to obtain the currency in which the purchase price is to be paid.

NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Movements of population during the past few years necessitated by the exigencies of war production have brought into sharp relief the housing problems of this country. The Government has already taken steps to alleviate as far as possible the shortage in some districts, but a wider programme is contemplated according to the wording of the National Housing Act. The principal part to be played by the banks under this legislation is in the making of home improvement loans. This will, however, be no small undertaking judging from the fact that under a similar scheme our Bank made loans of this type to more than 20,000 home owners.

FARM IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT

Of a somewhat similar character are the loans which may be made by any bank under the Farm Improvement Loans Act, the purpose of which is to ensure intermediate and short-term credit being more readily available to farmers for the purchase of implements and equipment as well as the construction and improvement of buildings, fences and drainage works.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

It is trite perhaps to point out that almost all economic discussion covering the future begins with a statement concerning the need for high levels of production and employment. This objective in effect suggests a counterpart—a relatively higher overall standard of living. The one cannot be achieved without the other.

The tasks of recasting the productive machinery cannot—must not—be underestimated. Reconversion will not be automatic nor can it be viewed as simply a change of heart. The tasks ahead will neither be simple nor easy and this fact should condition us to a willingness to cooperate according each to his ability. Consequently policies being formulated for post-war economic activity are bound to have a marked influence for some time to come and therefore become a matter of present concern.

TAXATION

In keeping with the policy of control against inflation, excess profits taxes and individual taxes have played an important role. While no time limit is suggested for repeal or revision, having regard for the possible need for inflation control during the early stages of transition, it is clear that obstacles discouraging to investment in productive enterprise materially hamper the business expansion which has been mentioned and, of course, adversely affect maximum employment.

Existing business enterprises which will carry on peace-time manufacturing after the close of the war and new individual businesses which will be organized for post-war needs should play a major role in the employment of those who will be released from the armed services and from present-day war production. The Government already has intimated that there will be some alleviation of the present taxation policy which will be an encouragement to new businesses to commence and to old businesses to go progressively forward.

FOREIGN TRADE

A year ago I laid great emphasis on Canada's international trade. Canada today is not exporting in the ordinary sense of the term. Much is being sent to armed forces in every theatre of war, but we are not trading. Our productive capacity has been increased far beyond the present needs of our own people, and in any plans for post war reconstruction we must bear in mind that for full consumption of many of our products we must have access to world markets and that we must develop such markets. When our future manufacturing policy is considered cognizance must be taken of the fact that these outside markets cannot be neglected at the start and picked up afterwards. Our markets abroad must be cultivated from the outset if they are to be developed in the future.

To consider seriously an approach whereby a government becomes the sole buyer and seller on foreign markets raises the monopoly issue and obviously can only lead to future economic warfare. However, some countries which will become our good customers later on, may for a time require to be granted credit for our goods which they will import. Other countries due to the circumstances of the war have accumulated trade balances with which they can buy and to that extent we will find ourselves in a highly competitive market against other sellers.

One promising feature relating to this problem of foreign trade has been the recent deliberations at Bretton Woods. While policy is in the discussion stage at the moment, the resolutions adopted at the conference are worthy of note. One or two are drawn to your attention: first, with respect to the general purpose of an International Monetary Fund and, second, with respect to the purpose of an International Bank of Reconstruction and Development. The conference recommended that governments as soon as possible try to reach agreement on ways whereby they may best reduce obstacles to international trade and in other ways promote mutually advantageous international commercial relations and bring about the orderly marketing of staple commodities at prices fair to the producer and consumer alike. The conference thus appeared to recognize that currency stability is not a matter of monetary mechanisms alone, but depends upon actions and policies in other directions as well.

War tends to make countries more self-sustaining, which means, in effect, that they are forced of necessity to depend more and more upon themselves. This makes it all the more difficult for Canada to expand her foreign trade. On the other hand, in addition to primary products it must be remembered that this country has during this war developed a technical skill for the making of many kinds of chemicals, manufactured articles, utilities and appliances heretofore undreamed of, and in the last analysis that must have its effect in a most substantial way upon what Canada can produce and export in the future. As has been said on previous occasions, foreign trade works both ways. We must be willing to buy, otherwise many countries cannot afford to purchase from us because they can only pay with their own exports, directly or indirectly, or by means of accumulated balances which become exhausted if the balance of trade continues against them.

BRITISH TRADE PROBLEMS

Many of you will no doubt be wondering how a country like England will face the import and export problem after the war. In this connection I am going to give you a quotation from a recent speech by The Right Honourable Lord Catto, the new Governor of the Bank of England:

"... Recovery will need ... a resurgence of that individual initiative, that resourcefulness, and that spirit of adventure which, in war and in peace, have ever of old contributed to our country's prosperity and to its greatness. In that respect the City of London must give a lead and play a major part. I do not need to tell you that her position in world commerce and in finance is unique—and I would ask you to note, I say 'is' not 'was'. And that comes not from wealth; not from stocks of gold or foreign investments—for we have less of these than we had—but rather from something more lasting: something that even war cannot destroy or take from us, and that is, the City of London's generations of accumulated experience, the integrity of her institutions, and her reputation for fair dealing. That is a precious heritage. It is still intact, in spite of war and in spite of destroyed and damaged buildings. And it is this heritage that will inspire leadership of the City of London in providing financial sinews so that the vast manufacturing output of our country and the unsurpassed technical skill of our people may be given full scope.

"Our problem, therefore, will be to export in sufficient volume to enable us to pay for our current essential imports—of raw materials and food—to maintain the standards of living of our people, and to have some surplus towards the gradual and orderly liquidation of our external obligations. It is indeed a serious problem. But there is this consoling thought, that it is not our problem only: it concerns, just as much, the creditor countries: indeed, it is a world problem. For plainly, the extent to which we can import world products is dependent upon that gradual and orderly liquidation of which I have spoken. Obviously, if in the early years, too large a proportion of the value of our exports and services goes in liquidation of these debts, then there will be that much less with which we can buy the current exports of creditor countries and the rest of the world. And that is serious for all, for we are a very important market. In fact, we are, and are likely to continue to be, the greatest importing country in the world—and, therefore, the world's best customer. These are plain economic facts. They should be widely understood: for, on a full appreciation of them will depend the solution of the problem of these external obligations in the interests not alone of this country but of the creditor nations themselves and the whole world."

These are courageous words, and although they stress the importance of world trade to Great Britain they also serve to indicate a possible approach on the part of other countries to world trade.

UNITY OF PURPOSE NEEDED FOR PROSPERITY

While we in Canada can produce in our own country many of our necessities and luxuries and while trade within our own borders will always be an important factor in our national economy, international trade has been and must be a part of our economic fabric if there is to be achieved full employment, worthy standards of living, and the prospect of a comfortable old age which all of us would so greatly like to see. Such a fortunate condition of our national life cannot be brought about by Government paternalism or by Government action alone. For its realization there must be not only foresight and thoughtful consideration by all of us but understanding and toleration between our rural and our urban people, and harmonious co-operation between employers and employees. The results will not be achieved by following the theories of radical reformers or by the formation of a multiplicity of political parties from which can emerge only national and economic weakness or impotence—a fact which has been demonstrated very plainly in other countries. There must be a unity of purpose between the people of all parts of Canada, unmarred by emotional or other prejudices if we are to attain the ultimate ideal of a free, happy, contented and prosperous people.

General Manager Addresses Meeting

The General Manager reviewed the Bank's Financial Statement and added, in part, that the number of deposit accounts rose to 1,219,000, 97 per cent. of which were held by individuals. Every effort is being made to expand the service of the bank, particularly to small borrowers, and actively to offer the Bank's loaning facilities to every credit-worthy citizen. He continued:

I should like to re-emphasize the splendid manner in which the staff of the Bank has responded to the needs of wartime requirements. The more experienced members of the staff are continuing to carry the responsibility of instructing many new employees who have had little, if any, previous business training. At the outbreak of the war the number of women employed was 21 per cent. of the total staff. At the present time it is 57 per cent. and in many branches of the Bank these young women are competently occupying a majority of the posts. At this time 1,679 members of the staff have joined the armed forces. Of these 97 have given their lives in the service of their country, 23 are missing, 42 have been wounded and 16 are prisoners of war. I would again ask you to join with me in extending our deepest sympathy to the relatives of those who have lost their lives. We are proud of those members of our staff who are serving in the armed forces and we are looking forward to welcoming them back to the Bank at the end of the war. In view of the great events of the past six months it is not unreasonable to expect that this will not be too far distant. The time which these members of the staff have spent in the armed forces will be counted as service in the Bank for the purposes of seniority and salary.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

One of the most significant economic developments this year is the physical expansion and improvement of the merchandising and industrial equipment of Canada. New warehouses, factories, stores, etc., as well as extensions and alterations to existing establishments, undertaken during the past twelve months involve expenditures of over $75,000,000. The amount for industrial projects, about $50,000,000, is almost half as large again as in 1943. This year the projects include many small units, some for immediate war purposes, but most of them suitable for the production of civilian goods. We understand that this encouraging development would have gone much further if additional labour and materials had been available.

In the past year we have seen an all-time peak in industrial production and trade, together with a further rise in general employment, notwithstanding moderate declines in the output and working forces of war plants and of mining and forestry. It was not by any means possible to satisfy all requirements, but there was an over-all increase in industrial activity of about 7 per cent., of 10 per cent. in domestic trade and of about 40,000 people in civilian occupations.

Industry, trade and employment were aided by the best all-round agricultural conditions ever experienced—excellent crops over most of Canada, record marketings of live stock products and the highest farm purchasing power in at least fifteen years. The crop out-turns, close to the record harvest of 1942, were not altogether the result of a favourable growing season. They also represent, as does the high output of live stock products, a most strenuous effort on the part of the farmers of this country. How strenuous this effort was can be judged by the fact that a total agricultural production about one-third above the pre-war average was achieved with an agricultural working population at least 25 per cent. below average.

The Bank has been fully employed in every phase of this great annual output of goods and services and at the present time, as our figures will indicate, is in an excellent position to co-operate in serving the future credit needs of the Dominion.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

A. L. F., Lachine, Que.—No, there has been no change this year in the status of BOUSCADILLAC GOLD MINES; in fact, no activity has been reported since some time before war commenced. The directors appear to be marking time pending developments of interest on neighboring properties. The property of 621 acres in Bousquet township is still held and as you are undoubtedly aware this was developed by a shaft to 500 feet, with four levels established from which some encouraging values were obtained. The company last summer reported the financial position little changed from June 30, 1940, when it had over $46,000 cash and $82,696 investments (book value) as against $551 current liabilities.

O. J. C., Shawinigan Falls, Que.—Yes, INTERNATIONAL METAL INDUSTRIES has boosted the quarterly dividend rate on its Class "A" common again, this time to 35 cents per share with the dividend declared payable on Jan. 2, 1945. The initial dividend on the stock of 25 cents per share was paid on Oct. 1, 1943, and this was followed by similar payments in January and April, 1944. Then with the July 3, 1944, payment the rate was increased to 30 cents per share and a similar dividend was paid in October. Thus the total for the current year will be $1.20 per share as compared with 50 cents paid for the year 1943. The policy of the company is to distribute as much earnings as possible in the form of dividends at the same time conserving the financial stability of the company. The annual meeting held last Spring was told that results for the year 1944 would be somewhat comparable with those of the past two years. Including the refundable portion of taxes, net income on the "A" common for 1943 was $2.87 per share as compared with $2.31 per share for 1942 while excluding the refundable portion of taxes, net per share "A" was $2.44 for 1943 as against $1.80 for 1942. The annual meeting was also told that following the collapse of Germany, the company would run into a period of uncertainty which might last for six months to a year, but that the long term outlook until 1950 was reasonably satisfactory.

H. B. T., Pembroke, Ont.—Although inactive at present LAGUERRE GOLD MINES with 400 acres in the Larder Lake area, is an interesting prospect, with excellent sponsorship. Financing is being done by Anglo-Huronian, Mining Corporation of Canada, Transcontinental Resources, Prospectors Airways, Northern Canada, Coniagas and Cyril Knight Prospecting Company. Exploration had just nicely got underway when war broke out. Diamond drilling has disclosed a zone 300 feet long averaging over $7 across a width of 23 feet. A shaft was put down 250 feet and a drift started. Undoubtedly when restrictions are removed a further effort will be made to develop the property, if possible, to the production stage.

G. E. D., Sudbury, Ont.—I understand McLELLAN GOLD MINES is seeking a new property and at the recent annual meeting it was announced that the company would share in the financing of Headway Red Lake Gold Mines, a new company being formed to acquire an interesting gold showing in the Red Lake area. McLellan has close to $3,000 in its treasury and will participate to the extent of $1,000 or $1,500 in the

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

A Market to be Watched!

BY HARUSPEX

THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

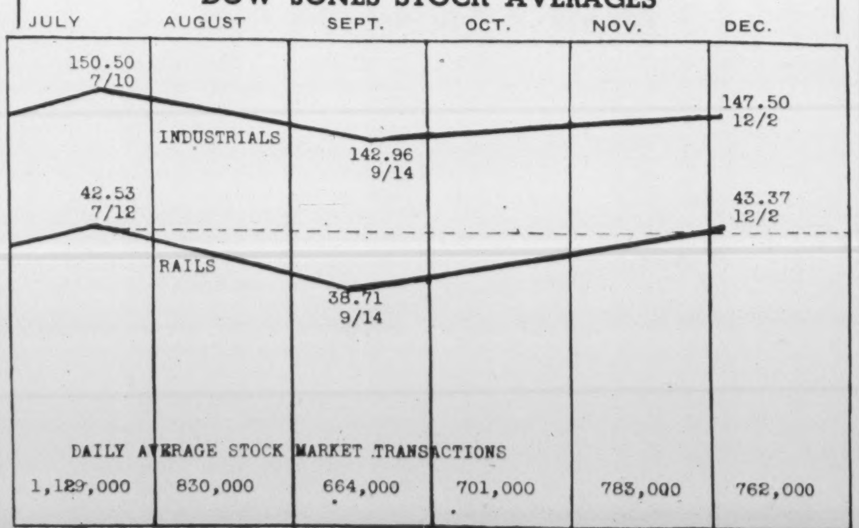
THE SHORT TERM, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the late July 1944 high points of 150.50 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 42.53 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

To the accompaniment of relatively heavy volumes of daily trading the stock market is now undergoing a test as to whether the recovery movement from April 1942 to July 1944 can be further extended. The answer will lie in whether the industrial average can achieve a closing price of 151.51 or better. Such a figure would signify a decisive penetration by the industrial average of its previous (July 1944) peak, and would confirm penetration already effected by the railroad average.

Ability of the industrial average, at an early date, to close at or above 151.51 would suggest a further advance carrying into the early part of the year 1945. We would regard any such movement as but an extension—and a dangerous one, at that—of a primary upmove that has already occupied more than the normal time span. Accordingly, such strength, in due course, would furnish, in our opinion, an excellent opportunity for further reduction of stock positions still retained from 1941-42 purchasing programs. This is a matter, however, subject to more detailed discussion, when and if the 151.51 figure is attained.

Failure of the industrial average, at this time, to develop strength as discussed above, would, however, represent the type of divergence between the two averages that warns of a serious reversal in trend as imminent. In other words, if the current high volumes, and strength in the rail average, cannot engender an advance into new high ground on the part of the industrial average, then such activity as has been witnessed in industrial stocks will have to be regarded as a renewal of distribution, or the passing of shares from strong to weak hands. The utility average, at the current writing, continues under its October 18 closing peak of 26.16.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company for the quarter ending December 31st, 1944, payable January 2nd, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1944.

By Order of the Board
E. W. McNEILL
Secretary

Dated at Toronto,
October 19, 1944.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

2ND JANUARY 1945

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager.
7th December, 1944.

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Headway financing. No work was done last year on the Little Long Lac property and none is proposed.

A. P. L., Hamilton, Ont.—I understand no further work is proposed for the Larder Lake property of RITZ LARDER MINES, but that the directors intend to utilize remaining funds to secure by option or purchase another property. Considerable surface exploration and diamond drilling was carried out this year but results proved disappointing. It was reported the only vein to show value on surface was the "Shaft Vein" and four holes drilled on this occurrence failed to indicate anything of importance at depth.

O. W. R., Winnipeg, Man.—I presume by Wasso you mean WASA LAKE GOLD MINES, which is shaping up as a possible large tonnage producer, after the war. Two deep holes in the main part of the new north zone indicate persistence of the orebody to depth and somewhat of an improvement in the grade. I understand development plans are being proceeded with looking to production as soon as labor conditions permit. The company has good management and orders have been placed for the major part of a mining plant. Twenty-eight claims are held in Beauchastel township, Quebec. A shaft was sunk to 220 feet on the south zone in previous work and a considerable tonnage of ore indicated. Diamond drilling has been underway for some time on the north vein. One section of this zone which has been indicated over a horizontal length of at least 1,450 feet, and to a vertical depth of 465 feet or 580 feet on the dip of the vein, is stated to have an indicated tonnage of 4,000 tons per vertical foot, with a grade of $5.47 per ton.

H. P., Orono, Ont.—Little can be reported as yet on WINGAIT GOLD MINES, which is exploring a group of six claims lying between Wasa Lake Gold Mines and Horne Fault Gold Mines. The area is interesting, geological conditions good and the company has sufficient funds to carry out an extensive exploration program. Drilling to date is said to have established the Wasa Lake structure and J. P. Norrie, consulting engineer, is of the opinion that at some point on the Wingait ground similar ore conditions will be found.

R. A. C., North Sydney, N.S.—I regret that I have not sufficient information concerning the commercial possibilities of CHEM-ORE MINES to offer an opinion on the shares. The company's operations appear largely centred around the development of properties containing non-metallic, agricultural, chemical and industrial minerals. The processing plant and properties of the White Valley Chemicals Limited, at Bobcaygeon, Ont., were acquired some time ago and plans called for bringing production of calcium carbonate to about 20 tons per day. It was also proposed to grind a snow white gypsum from a deposit north of Cochrane, and later other lines of industrial minerals will be added.

W. R. H., Capreol, Ont.—Shares of WEST MALARTIC MINES appear to hold speculative possibilities. A new program of exploration with a view to enlarging ore resources was commenced last May by diamond drilling directed laterally from the present workings and at depth below the bottom level, then located at 700 feet (fifth level). Results of this work are officially reported to have proven the extension of ore conditions to greater depths and indicated improved tonnages and grade. The drilling also gave numerous new ore intersections. Shaft-sinking was decided on following the drilling to a depth of 1,200 feet to open four more levels. The crosscut on the new sixth horizon has reached ore and the first three rounds on No. 1 zone showed visible gold and gave an average value of $9.65 per ton. A tonnage of about 260 tons per day is being maintained although the grade is said to be below mine average. Over a seven-month period grade averaged $5.50 per ton. Higher millheads are hoped for in the future due to the disclosure of sections of high grade, along with the better grade indicated from first work on the first of the new levels. The directors recently stated they were more encouraged than ever that the mine would develop into a producer of real importance.

Foundation Company of Canada

OPERATING a general construction business with many large projects to its credit the Foundation Company of Canada should share in the public works programs anticipated after the war. A large percentage of the expenditures for construction goes into wages and supplies, the latter in turn also providing employment, and in this way considerable employment can be provided in the postwar period for members of the armed forces on their discharge. An amount of private construction work has also had to be postponed because of more essential war work. The Foundation Company of Canada operates in the building, engineering, and marine divisions of the construction industry. During the war large contracts were taken on for building, marine work, etc., which under present conditions return a moderate profit. The company owns a wide variety of equipment that can be put to many uses and is in a position to tender for large contracts that may be offering after the cessation of hostilities.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1943, of $123,113 was equal to $1.46 per share. This profit was practically all retained, less than one cent per share representing the refundable portion of the excess profits tax, and compared with $221,735 and $2.62 a share for 1942, which profit included $45,136 or 53c per share, refundable tax. The 1943 profit was moderately above that of $104,293 for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1938. Net of $1.46 for 1943 covered the annual dividend of $1.40 per share by a small margin and this makes the stock speculative with the postwar outlook attractive.

The company has been able to improve its liquid position over a period of years, with net working capital at December 31, 1943, of $1,107,761 an increase from $993,052 at the end of 1942 and from $679,067 at April 30, 1938. In the period 1938-1943 inclusive, cash has increased from $397,945 to $795,327 and investments from $182,685 to $434,431. Current assets at December 31 last stood at $2,962,480 and current liabilities at $1,854,719.

The Foundation Company of Canada Limited has no funded debt or preferred stock issue, with outstanding capital at December 31, 1943, consisting of 84,600 common shares of no par value. The present common was issued in 1929 as a result of the rearrangement of the capital structure which eliminated the two classes of preferred stock previously outstanding. An initial quarterly dividend of 25c per share was paid on the present common in August 1929, and the annual rate of $1 continued to and including payment made in February 1932. In May 1932, 12½c per share was paid, with no further distributions until 25c a share was paid in 1934. Interim dividends were paid in 1937 and 1938, and from July 1940 to April 1942 the dividend was at the annual rate of $1 per share, when increased to $1.40 annually and continued on this basis to date. Extras of 25c a share were paid in January and April 1942.

Incorporated with a Dominion charter in 1924, The Foundation Company of Canada Limited operates in three principal divisions, building, engineering and marine. The company engages in the construction of private and public buildings, industrial plants, power houses, hydro-electric developments, tunnels, mine shafts, bridge piers, harbor and river terminals and marine work generally, marine salvage, etc.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1943, inclusive follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio		Dividends
	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low	Per Share
1943	16¾	14	$1.46-a	11.5	9.6	$1.40
1942	16	12	2.62-a	6.1	4.6	1.55
1941	16¾	10¾	2.41	7.0	4.5	1.25
1940	15⅞	6	1.40	11.3	4.3	0.75
1939	12½	6½	1.06-d	—	—	—
1938	16	6½	1.23	13.0	5.3	0.50
Average 1938-1943				11.6	6.9	
Approximate Current Average				13.8		
Approximate Current Yield				6.9%		

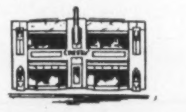
a—Includes 1c. per share refundable tax 1943 and 53c a share 1942.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Net Profit	$ 123,113-x	$ 221,735-x	$ 204,099	$118,644	$ 90,274-d	$104,293
Surplus	1,265,893	1,276,167	1,130,860	979,859	851,343	976,769
Current Assets	2,962,480	3,046,224	3,590,785	971,424	602,131	863,050
Current Liabilities	1,854,719	1,053,172	2,929,904	368,676	154,475	183,983
Net Working Capital	1,107,761	993,052	660,881	602,748	447,657	679,067
Cash	795,327	1,461,021	1,069,100	295,099	85,229	397,945
Investments	434,431	236,375	186,046	178,640	171,682	182,685

Note—Fiscal years 1941, 1942 and 1943 ended December 31, previous years April 30.

a—Includes $263 refundable tax 1943 and $45,136 1942.



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A member of The Excelsior Life's Board of Directors since 1931, he is senior partner of Matthews and Company, investment dealers.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Retooling Required in Insurance to Keep Up With Postwar Needs

By GEORGE GILBERT

Forward-thinking executives in every branch of business and industry are considering how best to take advantage of the greatly enlarged markets for peacetime goods and services which are expected to spring up as soon as the war is over.

It is anticipated that with the appearance of new and better products as a result of the lessons learned in wartime, new and improved forms of coverage will have to be made available if private insurance is to maintain its position as an indispensable stabilizing factor in all branches of industry.

WITHOUT letting up in its war production efforts, industry generally is now planning for speedy conversion from production for war to production for peace so as to be prepared for the vast markets that are waiting to absorb the postwar products of every branch of industry. It is believed that the tremendous accumulated savings of the people, together with shortages of everything except the bare necessities of life, create a potential market which will challenge the capacity of industry to the limit.

If industry meets the challenge which confronts it both in production and in providing employment at fair wages, it will during the next ten years, it is confidently predicted, enjoy its greatest period of growth and prosperity. Industry is getting ready to do far more than merely reconvert to the manufacture of pre-war products. It is preparing to take advantage of the improvements which science has developed for war production, and that means far-reaching changes in old products as well as in facilities for domestic and world transportation, involving motor cars, railroads, aircraft and shipping.

Indispensable Stabilizer

Just how important a part insurance plays in the peacetime economy of a country, particularly an expanding economy, is not generally recognized. It was long ago described as "the handmaid of commerce," but in modern times it has become an indispensable stabilizer in business and industry. As pointed out in a recent address by Attorney E. W. Sawyer, of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters: "But for the stabilizing effect of insurance no branch of industry could embark upon expansion of sufficient scope to meet the postwar challenge."

He added: "If industry could not protect its assets by passing along to insurers losses due to unexpected occurrences, it could neither borrow necessary funds for expansion nor safely risk its own funds. Protection of its assets from unexpected losses enables it to free its own funds for use in its business and to obtain credit for such additional funds as it may require. Elimination of chances of crippling fortuitous disaster is an essential of financial stability. Only through insurance can these chances be eliminated. And of no less importance to the individual is the part insurance plays in stabilizing his finances and safeguarding his future and the future of those dear to him."

It cannot be denied that insurance has been successful in solving the protection problems involved in converting business and industry from a peacetime to a wartime basis. Nor is there reason to doubt that it will be successful in dealing with any of the new requirements for protection that will arise under the changed conditions which business and industry will face when war production comes to an end.

But at the same time, as noted by Mr. Sawyer, like other branches of industry, insurance should examine its pre-war tools, and insofar as they are found to be adequate the business should continue to use them, but if inadequate or capable of improvement in order to produce a better insurance product they should be remodelled. If no tools are now available to furnish the types of protection likely to be required in the postwar period, new tools must be constructed if the business is to continue as a private enterprise.

That is, only by anticipating the needs of the public for protection and making such protections available in good time will it be possible to avoid a demand for further government intervention in the business, because if the insurance companies are not ready with the kind of coverage required the people will expect the government to provide it for them under some form of social insurance or social security scheme.

As far as improving the services rendered by fire and casualty companies is concerned, the suggestion is

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made that more attention should be directed to the prevention of losses and to the adjustment of the losses not prevented. It is true that money can never fully compensate a loss, and that the object of insurance should be to prevent loss—that is, the destruction of property values—as far as possible in order to keep the cost of insurance as low as possible.

As evidence that the public is willing to pay premiums for the prevention of losses, reference is made to elevator liability insurance and boiler and machinery insurance, the rates for which have long been based largely upon the cost of accident prevention service. It is a fact that the result of that prevention service has been a degree of safety that can properly be described as little short of phenomenal. Not all insurance hazards offer the same opportunities for loss prevention work, but wherever insurance service can be used to prevent losses it should undoubtedly be made available, just as insurance companies, through their rating plans, should offer every inducement to the insured to prevent losses.

Overlapping Coverage

Another feature of the insurance business referred to in which improvement is needed is the settlement of claims where there is overlapping of coverage, that is, where the insured has insurance with two companies which is applicable to his loss. Too often, it is claimed, both companies deny liability, each trying to force the loss upon the other. The insured, who has paid for two coverages, is forced to defend himself and then sue both insurance companies.

It is certainly difficult to imagine a situation more indefensible or more injurious to good public relations, and, as pointed out by Mr. Sawyer, it should be possible for the companies to formulate a plan which would be acceptable to all of them, covering all cases of overlapping insurance, and under which the public would be properly served and properly protected.

Another valuable suggestion is that those engaged in insurance should follow trends of public opinion closely and keep their minds flexible. They should always have ready plans by which insurance can "take its place in the picture whatever colors are used in painting it." This position is regarded as not incompatible with conservatism. In fact, it is believed that the most radical views insurance men could adopt are views which place the business in opposition to changes in public concepts of responsibility of one citizen to another.

In liability insurance, for example, insurance companies have until recently limited their coverage to liability fixed by common law principles of negligence, but they are beginning to shape their thinking along the line that they must recognize moral responsibility as well as legal liability in their insurance coverages, as witness the inclusion of medical payments coverage in liability policies.

News of the Mines

(Continued from Page 42)

the Yellowknife district looking for promising properties and many new companies have been incorporated to develop groups of acquired mineral claims.

Among the rarer minerals which have been found in the Yellowknife district, according to Dr. Camsell, are scheelite, tantalite, cassiterite, beryl and spodumene. Encouraging reports have been received concerning some of these discoveries, and it is possible they may prove to be of economic value. The outstanding rare mineral found in the Territories is pitchblende. Some new claims were staked at Great Bear Lake this year. Here the mill at Eldorado Mining and Refining, expropriated by the Dominion Government last January, is said to be working at capacity. Mr. Camsell stated that surface exploration in close proximity to the Eldorado mine was carried out this year by two members of the Geological Survey of Canada, and, according to preliminary reports, greater ore reserves are indicated.

Unanimous approval to plans for financing a large-scale development program was accorded by shareholders of Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines. Tonnages up to 3,000 daily have been unofficially mentioned and in this connection E. V. Neelands, consulting engineer, stated that drilling to date had indicated a substantial tonnage of relatively high grade ore and a much larger tonnage which might be classed as marginal. If this latter ore can be treated profitably under expected conditions, then plans embracing a 2,000-ton mill probably would be justified. However, if the anticipated margin is too small, the company might decide to erect an initial 500 or 600-ton plant, with provisions for increases in capacity as the picture clarifies through underground development. A mining plant has been shipped in and it is hoped to have shaft sinking underway next May, provided labor is available and government permission is secured. Present cost of shipping supplies to Yellowknife is about $60 a ton.

Due to the shortage of labor and lower efficiency of replacements it has been impossible for Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., of Canada, to maintain ore production "at the unusually high rate of former years." During 1941, '42 and '43, the need of lead and zinc for war requirements forced a reduction of "stope" preparation and the curtailment of "backfilling" of mined areas to the extent that it became imperative this year to devote more efforts to such purposes in spite of the unfavorable effect upon ore and smelter production. Stope preparation is now stated to be running well ahead of ore extraction, the grade of ore going to the concentrator is improving and, by the end of last month the daily tonnage had increased, and there is said to be every evidence that these conditions could be maintained. The regular dividend of 50 cents and bonus of 75 cents for the last six months of 1944 will be disbursed January 15.

Shares of Donalda Mines have been listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The company holds 930 acres in Rouyn township, Quebec. Geophysical surveys and some 19,000 feet of diamond drilling have been carried out on the property. Under date of November 20, Dr. Hans Lundberg, consultant for the company, estimated 390,000 tons of ore indicated averaging better than $7 over 3.85 feet. Since the ore zone is open in all directions and more good intersections have been obtained at depth in recent drill holes, it is his belief that by further drilling the tonnage can be increased several times. Authorized capitalization is 3,000,000 shares, of which 2,150,055 are currently outstanding. As at September 30, 1944, the company had $37,995 cash and $208 accounts receivable, as against accounts payable etc., of $1,255. Since that time an additional $37,500, has been received from the sale of stock.

MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines in development to date on the new eighth and ninth levels of the north ore zone, has opened up ore showing a continuity of this zone to the ninth level and results are reported very satisfactory. Work on the tenth and eleventh levels has not yet reached the ore-bearing area. As a result of concentrating efforts on new development, production and earnings in the 12 months ended September 30, were reduced sharply from the previous year, though there was a substantial improvement in working capital. Net profit decreased to 1.17 cents per share as against 12.9 cents. Net current assets totalled $1,144,898 at the close of the period as compared with $925,497 at the end of the previous 12 months.

Diamond drilling is being carried out by McMarmac Red Lake Gold Mines on the property of Kaymac Gold Mines, adjoining to the northeast, on which it holds a working option. An aggressive campaign of drilling is also being carried out on its own property to determine if other orebodies lie adjacent to one or the other of the two bands of Keewatin sediments which pass through the Cochenour Willans Gold Mines and through the McMarmac property. As of April 30, McMarmac had $208,189 current assets, against current liabilities of $22,497.

Results of exploration of Ronnoco Gold Mines' east group of claims indicates the possibility of developing a substantial tonnage of low-grade ore. Eleven holes totalling over 6,000 feet have been completed of which the last five have intersected considerable widths with values from $3.04 to $7.16. The exploration of the Ronnoco property, which is located in the Night Hawk Lake area, is being financed by Broulan Porcupine Mines. In addition to the group on the east peninsula now being drilled a second group is owned on the north side of the west peninsula.

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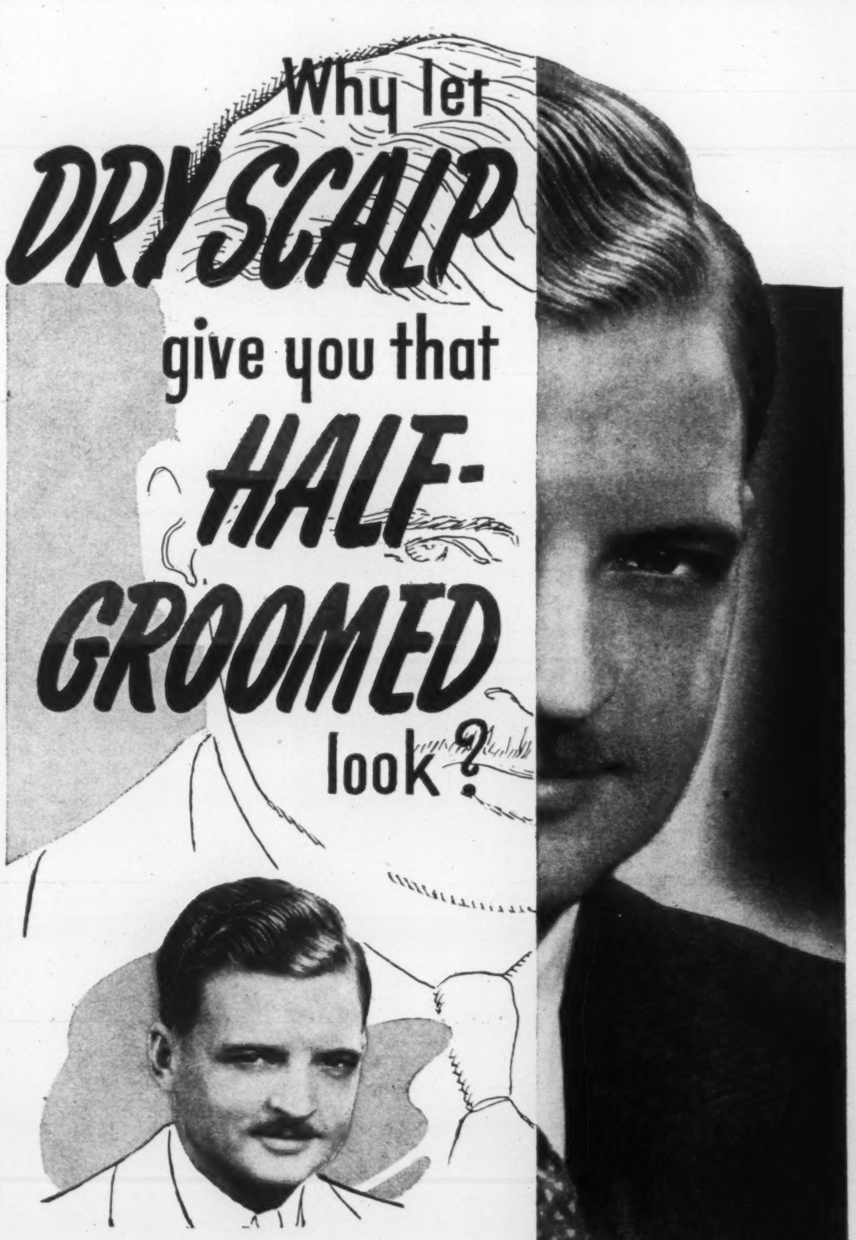

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Post-War Problems Demand Best in Statesmanship; Responsibility, Co-operation of All Groups Needed

74th Annual Meeting of Shareholders THE DOMINION BANK

Must Be On Our Guard Not to Permit the Socialization Which Has Led Up to Dictatorship in Other Countries, Says C. H. Carlisle, President

Robert Rae, General Manager, Analyzes Financial Report and Notes Year of Steady Progress by Bank

Canadian Banks in Strong Position to Help Solve Difficulties Facing Canada After the War

At the 74th Annual Meeting of The Dominion Bank, held at the Head Office in Toronto on Wednesday, December the 13th, the President and the General Manager addressed the Shareholders.

The President, Mr. C. H. Carlisle, was in the Chair.

BANK'S YEAR REVIEWED BY THE GENERAL MANAGER ROBERT RAE

Mr. Rae said he was gratified to report another year of steady progress. The Profits for the year were $925,000., an increase of $11,000. from a year ago.

After paying the dividends, $560,000., making a contribution of $110,000. to the Officers' Pension Fund, writing $150,000. off Bank Premises, providing $834,508.29 for Dominion Government taxation, the balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account was increased by $106,000. and now stands at $1,071,000.

A reservation of $412,000. has been made for additional taxes in respect of the fiscal year ended 30th October, 1943. This sum was arrived at after consultation with officials of the Department of Finance. Our Dominion taxes for 1943, including the provision of $439,019.03 reported in last year's statement, accordingly, totalled $851,019.03 and for 1944, $834,508.29. The refundable portion now stands at $172,946.34.

Turning to the Balance Sheet, Notes of the Bank in Circulation were $1,462,000., a decrease of $618,000. Under the provisions of the new Bank Act, after 31st December, 1944, note liability will be reduced to 25% of capital.

Substantial Increase in Deposits

Total Deposits amounted to $247,839,000., an increase of $50,121,000. Non-interest bearing deposits are up $18,671,000., interest bearing deposits increased $34,835,000., Dominion and Provincial Government deposits decreased by $3,386,000.

Cash Assets—$48,290,000.—equalled 19.01 per cent of public liabilities, and the readily realizable assets, including Government, Municipal and other Bonds, and Call and Short Loans, amounted to $196,754,000., or 77.46 per cent of public liabilities, as compared with 74.58 per cent in 1943.

Investments total $143,636,000., an increase of $38,869,000, of which $139,419,000. is in Dominion and Provincial Government securities, $79,122,000. maturing within the next two years, and including Dominion of Canada Deposit Certificates of $57,480,000 bearing interest at ¾ of 1% per annum.

Commercial and Other Loans

Call and Short Loans in Canada, $1,325,000., representing advances against readily marketable securities, show an increase of $203,000., while Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada, $3,402,000., decreased $1,033,000.

Commercial Loans increased by $5,520,000. and now stand at $65,759,000.

"Post-war conditions and the steps which should be taken to meet them", said Mr. Rae, "are the subject of many divergent views; of one thing we may be sure—the Canadian Banks are in a strong position and will do their part in solving the difficulties which will confront us. If our citizens are united in a strong resolve to meet these problems in a spirit of fair play and co-operation, we need not fear for the future of our Country."

Mr. Rae pointed out that over six hundred members of the Staff were in the active services and mentioned with regret that fifty-two have made the supreme sacrifice, six have been reported missing and eight are prisoners of war.

MR. C. H. CARLISLE, PRESIDENT, DISCUSSES THE NATION'S POST-WAR PROBLEMS

Mr. Carlisle referred to the seventh decennial revision of The Bank Act, and some of the proposals made and rejected. The principal revisions made to The Bank Act, he said, were as follows: The Bank Act, as revised, extended the Banks' charters for the usual period of ten years. The maximum legal rate of interest or discount was reduced from 7% to 6%. Section 88 of The Bank Act was amended to simplify its operations. The right of the chartered banks to re-issue notes after January 1st next was withdrawn. Bank shares were reduced from a par value of $100.00 per share to a par value of $10.00 per share. These were enacted with only six dissenting votes, by a parliament consisting of 245 members. He continued:

"The Inner Reserves proved to be the most contentious subject. The long experience of the chartered banks has proven the necessity of such reserves and the fairness of the methods of their operations. During acute or long depressions these reserves must be adequate if banks are to remain solvent. The Inner Reserves are set up out of the banks' earnings, and are subject to taxation before being distributed to shareholders. Also, the money thus reserved remains active in the banks' business."

Canada's Post-War Problems

"Post-war problems," said Mr. Carlisle, "must be dealt with fairly, efficiently and with a high degree of permanency." Not only has our country been disorganized by war, but the major countries of the world have been disorganized and damaged to an unprecedented extent. Hatred has been established. Huge debts have been created that will require the maximum effort of several generations to liquidate. New philosophies have been presented—many of them the antithesis of the sound principles of democracy and good government.

"The major tasks will be adjustments between and among nations. State boundaries will be changed. Many of the new governments will be modified so that they may better fit into a more homogeneous, constructive and friendly society. Trade relations must be established on a more equitable basis than has yet existed. A monetary system must be created so as to enable and make possible commercial intercourse throughout the world. Reconstruction must take place in devastated territories, and aid must be given to those who have been left destitute by the war. This is a major work, which requires the best in statesmanship and unselfish effort of the many nations involved. Canada will be called upon to share proportionately in this responsibility.

"It is likely safe to state that from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 of our men and women now in war employment or in the armed forces must be re-established. Gainful employment must be provided for all who require it. Ample hospitalization and nursing must be provided for the sick and the injured. Pensions must be established for dependents, and for those incapacitated. Some of these charges will be recurring for many years; the total will be a material sum. It would appear that even three years after the war we shall have an annual expenditure of $2,500. millions, or over five times the taxes collected for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1939."

Finding a Solution

"Can we solve our present problems? I am quite sure that we can. We have abundant natural resources, many undeveloped; a healthy, intelligent, industrious, proud and free people second to none, who have built this great expansive territory into a great nation. If our people and industries are free from restrictive and class legislation, and maintain a united effort, then and then only will Canada continue her way of progress and meet her every obligation.

"Will we solve our present problems? That depends! They will not be solved if we add unduly to our present debt; unless we have free and competitive industry; unless we have freedom in choosing our way in life and each has the opportunity to share proportionately in the things we produce; unless we see to it that individual effort is not destroyed by destroying individual responsibility; unless we have government that will enact law for the protection of our people as a whole, and enforce that law equitably, irrespective of race, creed, religion or locality; unless we have compulsory incorporation of all organized groups or societies that affect our people generally, thereby bringing them under governmental jurisdiction, with equal rights, equal responsibilities."

Misleading Propaganda

Other conditions were that politicians cease their misleading propaganda, causing people to believe that post-war conditions will be free from want, free from fear, free from unemployment, free from depressions; that people will enjoy higher standards of living; that we shall have shorter working hours—which means less production at higher costs; that if we can finance war production we can finance peace production. There is little in common between war production and peace production. War production is highly specialized. Its turnover is rapid. The goods produced are for immediate consumption. There is practically no selling expense, no advertising. Financing is largely supplied by the government. To provide this production we have had to raise, through taxation and borrowing, billions of dollars, the repayment of which is an obligation not only of the present generation but of succeeding generations. Domestic production has not been operated along these lines—nor can it be. We are at a loss, as well as those who have made and are making these promises would be at a loss, to know how to proceed to implement them. If they are implemented even to a small degree, it must be done through greater economy, greater effort, greater expansion of our trade—both domestic and foreign, a lower cost of production, a lower cost of living and a willingness to receive a lesser wage, a lower profit.

We must have a radical revision of our present tax laws whereby duplication of taxes is eliminated; whereby the system is simplified; whereby taxes levied are not so excessive that they retard personal and corporate activity. It is obvious that only a reasonable and equitable tax will increase tax income, as it gives a greater incentive to both individual and business for greater effort, a greater expansion and greater employment. Our present taxation system is one of emergency and one for war requirements. It is efficient for the purpose it serves, and much credit is due to our Minister of Finance and his associates for their successful war financing at very low rates. But war taxation does not lend itself to post-war or peacetime conditions. A change is essential.

Responsibility of Organizations

"Both industrial and labor organizations should be beneficial and constructive, in expanding markets, creating more constant employment, lowering the cost of living and causing a general improvement in the worker's condition; in improving quality of product, creating a better service, providing a greater economy and an ever-increasing effort, to earn public confidence and support. Management and labour have much in common. They both depend on the same source for their remuneration. The maintenance of a company's financial position, the expansion of its business, its ability to carry on is surely of mutual interest and responsibility both to the employer and to the employee. In cases where disputes arise, strikes could be avoided and losses prevented if such disputes were referred to our established courts for litigation, as is the common practice in all other disputes. We can, with confidence, accept the judgments of our courts, as they are free from coercion or political interference.

"In thirty-four years' experience in Canadian industry I have found the employee co-operative and fair. The danger to individual and governmental freedom and security does not lie in the labour organization itself, but in its maladministration. Over a period of years certain officials of labour organizations have secured and are attempting to secure a greater control over labour, over industry and over politics.

"When an organization or organizations are created for the purpose of controlling mass voting in accordance with the views and wishes of the officials of such an organization, such a condition is not desirable. The 'closed shop' and 'exclusive bargaining right' exclude the worker from employment in a plant so governed unless he joins the particular labour organization possessing those rights—notwithstanding that he may disagree with the principles employed. He is hired and paid by the company, but his operations are controlled by the union. He has little relief for employment elsewhere, as the 'closed shop' practice is general. In a free country he is not free to choose his own employment.

"It is practices such as these that prove detrimental to labour, to labour organizations and to the public.

"The maximum of goodwill, the maximum of efficiency, the maximum of public cooperation can only be gained when industrial organizations, labour and labour unions will plan unselfishly together, whereby the greatest economy, the highest efficiency and the maximum production may be achieved, and out of these achievements a fair and equitable distribution may be had of earnings, distributed in dividends or in wages."

Results of Socialization

Socialistic and Communistic propaganda is rife throughout Canada. Its advocates hold out many inducements which may be taken for betterment, but not at any time in history have policies such as those advocated proven successful, beneficial or permanent. Socialism progresses to its final stage of regimentation and dictatorship. Socialistic Germany rapidly reached dictatorship under Hitler. A similar process in Italy culminated in the dictatorship of Mussolini. Neither the people of Germany nor the people of Italy have prospered under these dictatorships; nor can they be happy in their almost total destruction. We are fighting in foreign countries a costly war to prevent such regimentation involving our country. At the same time we must be on guard not to permit to be created within our own State an equal socialization with equal results.

Constitutional Safeguards

The rights and responsibilities of each province in Canada are set forth in the British North America Act. Any attempt at abridgement of such rights is fully protected by our courts. A greater right assumed by the province than that permitted by the British North America Act leads to discord and disunity. It is quite evident that if we are to continue our Federal Government that each province must conform to the laws of that Government. We must not overlook the penalty of civil war caused by secession of the Southern States nor the disintegration of France—torn asunder by different political parties and by different groups, selfish in purpose. Similar conditions can happen in Canada unless we cease our nagging criticism and replace it with a spirit of better understanding and co-operation.